

Britain Is Reported to Be Ready To Join Sinai Peacekeeping Force

By Leonard Downie Jr.
Washington Post Service

LONDON — Responding to an urgent U.S. request, Britain is ready to join France in contributing troops to the multinational Sinai peacekeeping force called for under the Camp David accords, according to European diplomatic sources.

The British decision is contingent, the sources said, on agreement by the 10 members of the European Economic Community to a formula for tying participation in the Sinai force to progress toward a comprehensive Middle East peace settlement, including solution of the problem of Palestinian self-determination.

The favored approach appears to be the Common Market's endorsement, without formal endorsement, of some form of the peace plan suggested earlier this year by Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia, according to several European diplomats. The sources said they expected a statement from the EEC countries within the next few days linking the plan with formal agreement by Britain, France and Italy to participate in the Sinai force.

Britain says it has not yet decided whether to contribute troops to the U.S.-sponsored Sinai peacekeeping force. The Associated Press reported from London, "We are considering it, but no decision has been made." A Foreign Office spokesman said Wednesday.

The Reagan administration is pressing for a declaration of European participation in the Sinai force to carry the Camp David peace process through Israel's scheduled withdrawal from the last third of the Sinai next April 26.

President Francois Mitterrand of France said Monday in Williamsburg, Va., after talks with President Reagan that France has already decided to participate in the Sinai force. European sources said Italy was likely to follow the French lead.

The British government, which currently holds the presidency of the European Community, believes that with the establishment of the Sinai force, the more progress toward a Middle East settlement can be expected under the Camp David agreement and is seeking other ways to involve Israel and the rest of its Arab neighbors in negotiations on the Palestinian issue. Israel has resisted such negotiations until now.

And the other European Community nations also want to avoid alienating Arab nations, particularly Saudi Arabia, by becoming part of the Camp David process through participation in the Sinai force, according to British sources. They said they fear joining in the Camp David process could be seen as a withdrawal by the Europeans from the independent stand they have taken in calling on Israel to recognize the Palestinians' right to self-determination and on the Palestine Liberation Organization to recognize Israel's right to exist.

"Steps have to be taken to protect European independence on the Middle East," said one source here, who added that urgent consultations are continuing within the Common Market.

A European diplomatic source said Britain did not want to play the leading role in agreeing to participate in the Sinai force, preferring to follow the lead of France and Italy with the backing of the other EEC countries.

French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson said in an interview published in Paris this week that with the completion of the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai and what he characterized as European "contacts" with Egypt, apparently referring to participation in the Sinai peace force, "we will perhaps have a bridge between Camp David and the Fahd declaration" on which to build future peace efforts in the Middle East.

British sources pointed to previous European statements welcoming Prince Fahd's proposals and the decision last week by the EEC foreign ministers meeting in London to send British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington as their representative to Saudi Arabia in the next few weeks to discuss the Saudi plan.

Fahd Proposals
Prince Fahd called on Israel, under international guarantees or supervision, to withdraw from all Arab territory it has occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem, and agree to establish a Palestinian state with Arab Jerusalem as its capital.

He also emphasized the right of states in the region to live in peace, which has been widely interpreted — although not by the Israeli government — as an offer of Arab acceptance of Israel's sovereignty within its pre-1967 borders.

According to a senior European diplomat who attended last week's meeting of foreign ministers, Lord Carrington will be seeking in Saudi Arabia "to identify common ground in Fahd's eight points and the Venice Declaration" — a 1980 statement in which Common Market leaders adopted a joint position on Palestinian self-determination and Israeli sovereignty.

He said the 10 European Community nations "are not moving to endorsement of the Fahd proposals as they stand, but want to encourage the Saudis."

The sources said a decision on the joint stand by the Common Market is hoped for by the time the foreign ministers meet again next Tuesday in Luxembourg.

Mr. Cheysson said in the Paris interview that Prince Fahd's declaration "gives a basis for negotiation that is fairly intelligent... even if we Europeans cannot accept all its elements."

Other Cabinet members all belong to the central committee of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, which swept to power Sunday, capturing 48 percent of the popular vote and 174 of the 300 seats in Parliament. Miss Mercouri, 55, won one of the seats for the Socialist Movement.

Mr. Papandreu, a 62-year-old Harvard-educated economist, leads the first Socialist administration in Greek history. All postwar democratic governments have been conservative except a center-left coalition led by Mr. Papandreu's father, George, in 1964-65.

Top Planner
He received his mandate to govern Tuesday after outgoing Premier George Rallis gave his resignation to President Constantine Karamanlis. Mr. Rallis' New Democracy Party got 35.9 percent of the vote and 113 seats. The Communists received 10.6 percent and 13 seats.

Peking Denies Report Of Explosion on a Sub
PEKING — The Foreign Ministry has denied that a submarine exploded during a test missile firing and called the report "base fabrication," the China Daily reported Tuesday.

Foreign military sources last week said that a nonnuclear submarine exploded early last month in the North China Sea during an unsuccessful attempt to launch a missile. They said about 100 persons were killed. The sources reiterated the report Tuesday. They said the submarine was damaged by an explosion but the entire craft may not have been destroyed.

Under the Indian constitution, such a dismissal of state governments, known as president's rule, is permitted when the prime minister advises the president that a local political crisis has become so chaotic that the normal operation of government is paralyzed.

Mrs. Gandhi is out of the country for the Mexican economic summit, but she has been kept aware of the recent defections that robbed the Marxist coalition of its majority. On Wednesday afternoon, after a meeting of her Cabinet, President Sanjiva Reddy signed the proclamation that effectively turned over the administration of Kerala to the ministries of the federal government.

Soon after her return to power, Mrs. Gandhi used the same mechanism to turn out state governments in seven states that had been led by loyalists of the Janata coalition that she defeated in national parliamentary elections in January, 1980. Subsequently, elections were ordered in these states, and in each case Mrs. Gandhi's supporters won clear majorities.

Avoided Confrontation
However, in the three states where Marxist governments held sway — Kerala, West Bengal and the small state of Tripura — Mrs. Gandhi's party has until now shied away from direct confrontation, even though the prime minister has often showed her contempt for the factionalized Communists.

Her son, Rajiv Gandhi, who is taking on increasing organizational responsibilities for her party, has spoken of the need to impede unity efforts by the divided Communists and has described at least one of the factions as representing a potentially competitive party with effective grass-roots mobilization.

Basically, Mrs. Gandhi has great contempt for the more orthodox pro-Soviet of the two major Communist parties. This party, the Communist Party of India, had publicly renounced for having been the single opposition group to have supported Mrs. Gandhi's suspension of democracy in 1975.

Her scorn for the other, larger Communist party, the Communist Party of India-Marxist, which governs in West Bengal and Tripura and was the leader of the Kerala coalition, is only slightly less apparent. Still, these parties support her government's foreign policies.

From time to time, aides close to Mrs. Gandhi tell Western diplomats that she is annoyed that Moscow appears to be encouraging unity among the two Communist groups.

One Western diplomat says that while Mrs. Gandhi may well be bothered by professions of international solidarity, she must be aware that Soviet obligations to her government for outwigh Soviet duties to the Communist parties. The diplomat suggested that one motive for the leaked reports of her annoyance is a strong desire by Mrs. Gandhi to assert nonalignment.

Meanwhile, there are significant differences between the Marxist factions. While their original split on the issue of the Chinese-Soviet conflict has been bridged by both groups assuming a generally pro-Moscow stand, organizational differences are profound.

The Communist Party of India-Marxist is a mass-based organization with local cadres. Its strength, however, is largely regional, concentrated in three states. The Communist Party of India has few members but has well-developed organs of publicity and control over its strengths and also divided by personality clashes.

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Pope Plans to Visit Britain in May
LONDON — Pope John Paul II still plans to visit Britain for six days next year despite his protracted recovery from an assassination attempt, two British cardinals have announced in a statement to be released Thursday.

Cardinal Basil Hume of Westminster, head of the Roman Catholic Church in England and Wales, and Cardinal Gordon Gray of St. Andrews and Edinburgh said that the pontiff told them Saturday that he was making plans for the British tour, the first by a reigning pope since the 16th century.

The cardinal, who met with the pope at his summer residence, said that he would be in Britain at the end of May. The pope was wounded by a gunman at the Vatican last May 13.

Amnesty Marks Somalia Celebration
MOGADISHU, Somalia — President Mohammed Siad Barre celebrated the 12th anniversary of his military government Wednesday with an amnesty for more than 5,000 prisoners and a speech sharply criticizing the Soviet Union and Libya.

Mr. Siad Barre, who switched Somalia's allegiance from the Russians to the West in 1977, accused Moscow of "perpetrating a state of war" in the disputed Ogaden region without making a single overture to promote peace between Somalia and Ethiopia. Libya, he said, has been hatching "conspiracies" in the Horn of Africa.

Amnesty was granted to 5,009 prisoners, most of whom were accused of criminal offenses and economic crimes such as black-marketing. The president appeared under tight security at a three-hour parade that focused more on civilian and cultural accomplishments than military hardware.



ROADSIDE TERROR — Italian police inspect a car near the village of Acilia, a few miles south of Rome, where the body of Capt. Franco Stranillo of Rome's anti-terrorism squad and that of his chauffeur were found on Wednesday. The car was riddled with pistol and sub-machine-gun bullets. Shortly after the bodies were found, an unidentified man telephoned Rome newspapers to claim the killing for the Armed Revolutionary Nuclei, a rightist group believed to be responsible for the 1980 bomb attack in Bologna in which 85 persons died.

Papandreu Sworn In as Greek Premier; He Takes Over Defense Post in Cabinet

ATHENS — Premier Andreas Papandreu and his government were sworn in Wednesday, installing Greece's first Socialist regime.

Mr. Papandreu immediately convened the Cabinet and told his ministers the Greek people expected "personal morality and sincerity" and that "however bitter the truth may sometimes be," his government would be honest with the public.

Earlier Wednesday, he announced the composition of his Cabinet, saying he would take the post of defense minister himself. After the Cabinet session, he visited the armed forces headquarters and outgoing Defense Minister Evangelos Averoff-Tositsas.

Among the Cabinet members is actress Melina Mercouri, who was named minister of culture and sciences.

Swept to Power Sunday
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India's Central Government Takes Control of Marxist-Led Legislature

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — In a move underscoring the friction between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and India's Marxist parties, the central government Wednesday suspended and superseded the legislature in the state of Kerala, which had been dominated by Communists.

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Her scorn for the other, larger Communist party, the Communist Party of India-Marxist, which governs in West Bengal and Tripura and was the leader of the Kerala coalition, is only slightly less apparent. Still, these parties support her government's foreign policies.

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Chad Rebels in Sudan May Face Libyan Raid

From Agency Dispatches
TRIPOLI, Libya — Libya says it has no plan to attack Sudan but has indicated it may attack Chadian rebel camps on the Sudanese side of the Libyan frontier.

The Libyan news agency JANA reported that Libyan Foreign Minister Abdel Ati Al Obeidi said Tuesday that Libya has the right to launch a strike against "any camp of terrorism that threatens our safety and security because the principle of self-defense is something important."

At about the time that Mr. Obeidi was speaking, Sudanese President Gaafar Nimeiri told the Organization of African Unity that his country would be forced to take defensive measures to counter what he described as Libyan aggression against Sudan, the Sudanese news agency reported.

In a message to Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi, who is the current OAU chairman, Mr. Nimeiri charged that Libya was trying to stir up tension throughout Africa.

Sudan will find itself obliged to take defensive measures "to counter the aggression on its territories, if the Libyan regime continues to violate Sudanese territories and threaten the security of its people," he added.

Sudan has recently accused Libya of bombing several Sudanese villages along the Chad border. Libya has not commented specifically on the bombing reports, but has denied it has troops concentrated in the area.

"Aggressive Action"
However, he said Libya considers Sudan's support for anti-government guerrillas in Chad as an "aggressive action."

There are no differences with Sudan, but Sudan and its regime support the murderer Hissoué Habré, which we consider an aggressive action," Mr. Obeidi said.

Mr. Habré, a former defense minister of Chad, leads a guerrilla group fighting the regime of President Goukouni Oueddei. Libyan troops backed Mr. Goukouni in Chad's civil war last year.

In Khartoum, Sudan, Mohammed Yousef al-Maghariah, the self-proclaimed leader of a group called the National Front for the Salvation of Libya, declared Wednesday that his group will take "imminent" military action against Libyan Col. Moamer Qadhafi and his "tyrannical, dictatorial regime."

New Terminal to Open At De Gaulle Airport

PARIS — Air France operations at Charles de Gaulle Airport outside Paris will start moving Nov. 1 to a separate new terminal building, Roissy-2.

The terminal will first handle flights to Britain, the Netherlands and Austria, and from March 1, services to Israel, West Germany and Scandinavia, and some Air France and Air Inter domestic flights. Other medium and long-haul flights will start using the terminal April 1. Most other companies will remain in the current terminal, Roissy-1.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

2 Antwerp Blast Victims Critical

ANTWERP, Belgium — Authorities said Wednesday that two victims of the car-bomb explosion that destroyed part of Antwerp's diamond district were on the critical list and that 48 victims remained hospitalized, 10 of whom were in serious condition.

Two women were killed Tuesday when a delivery truck exploded in the Hoveniersstraat district near a Jewish synagogue. Eight buildings in the area were declared unsafe because of extensive damage and declared inaccessible pending further examination.

Responsibility for the bombing was claimed by Action Directe, a French anarchist group that had previously not operated in Belgium. Police said Wednesday that another anonymous caller told the Antwerp state police that the attack was carried out by the Palestine Black September group and that further attacks could be expected in Brussels and Antwerp.

France Bans Spanish Cooking Oil

PARIS — France has banned Spanish food exports containing cooking oil for three months unless proof is given that the products do not contain toxic products, a Consumer Affairs Ministry spokesman said Wednesday.

Spanish food products containing rapeseed oil treated for industrial use are said to have killed 161 persons in Spain and made about 16,000 ill.

The French ban, which started Monday, covers all Spanish edible oil, or products treated with such oil, except pure olive oil. It may be lifted if Spanish food experts convince the French ministry that the products represent no danger, the spokesman said.

Zhao Reported Cool to Soviet Talks

PEKING — Premier Zhao Ziyang of China has not rejected out of hand a Russian proposal for talks on their long-standing border dispute, but he is convinced negotiations will get nowhere, diplomatic sources said Wednesday.

Mr. Zhao, who now is in Mexico for talks on world development, was said to have given his assessment of Moscow's initiative during talks in Peking Monday with Premier Anker Jorgensen of Denmark.

According to the sources, Mr. Zhao said China was considering the Russian proposal made Sept. 25. But he made clear that even if talks resumed, they would lead to nothing, the sources said. The main obstacle was said to be the Russian intervention in Afghanistan and other policies that the Chinese call "hegemonistic."

Underground Fugitive Seized in U.S.

NYACK, N.Y. — Weather Underground fugitive Kathy Boudin was among four persons arrested Tuesday in a \$1.6-million armored-car robbery in which two police officers and a Brinks guard were killed, officials said Wednesday.

Miss Boudin, 38, had been sought for more than 10 years after a bomb explosion that destroyed a Greenwich Village townhouse and killed three persons. The Weather Underground was a radical group that claimed responsibility for a wide variety of acts of political sabotage in the United States in the early 1970s.

Purge of Iran Guards Is Asked by Khomeini

ANKARA — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has said that Iran's Revolutionary Guards must be reformed and warned Iranians not to try to separate Islam from the clergy ruling the country.

In a speech broadcast by Tehran radio Tuesday, Ayatollah Khomeini said the Revolutionary Guard corps "is beneficial to Iran and Islam." But the corps, a "must remove its defects," he said, adding: "Among you are some young men who must be reformed so that the image of the corps is not sullied."

He urged the guards to "use [Ayatollah Hossein Ali] Montazeri in order to bring the clergy and the corps closer together."

Ayatollah Montazeri is Ayatollah Khomeini's potential spiritual successor. Ayatollah Khomeini recently gave him powers to appoint the country's judicial council in a significant delegation of authority.

The Revolutionary Guards are in the forefront of the battle against the leftist Mujahaddin guerrillas opposing Ayatollah Khomeini's regime.

"The whole of Iran is a political organ," the ayatollah said. "There must be understanding between the clergy and the Revolutionary Guards. You must make an effort so that your Islam is not separated from the clergy."

In London, Amnesty International, the independent rights group, said it would not accept any preconditions for a visit by one of its teams to Iran. "Amnesty cannot accept such conditions, because it would contradict the nature of its work," he said.

The Iranian Foreign Ministry, quoted by Tehran radio, had said that an Amnesty team visiting Iran would have to include a Moslem scholar of Islamic jurisprudence, denounce "the criminal conduct" of the Mujahaddin and undertake to make public "the uncensored text of its discussions with Iran's judicial officials."

In order to dispose of suspicions of its "Zionist propensities" and "subservience to U.S. imperialism," the statement said, Amnesty should denounce "massacres committed by Israel, expose the 'barbarous conditions' in Israeli prisons and condemn interference in the affairs of other nations, particularly Egypt, El Salvador and Saudi Arabia."

In an Oct. 12 report, Amnesty said Ayatollah Khomeini's regime had executed 3,350 persons since the revolution, more than 1,800 of them after Abolhasan Bani-Sadr was removed as president in June.

Prosecutor-General Hossein Mousavi Tabrizi said Tuesday that Amnesty would be allowed to visit Iran's prisons only after it "condemns the crimes of the United States, Israel, Egypt and the Mujahaddin."

Ulster Homes Searched in Abduction

BELFAST — The police Wednesday raided homes over the border with the Irish Republic and arrested an undisclosed number of persons for questioning about Friday's kidnapping of an Irish chain-store millionaire.

Ben Dunne Jr., 32, was abducted from his car as he drove across the border into Northern Ireland to open a new supermarket. Police on both sides of the border have blocked three attempts by Mr. Dunne's family to hand over a ransom of \$500,000 (about \$900,000) to his kidnapers, who are believed to belong to a splinter group of the IRA.

Meanwhile, a gunman posing as a postman walked into Belfast Zoo Wednesday and killed a worker who served as a part-time soldier, the police said. The victim was killed by a single shot fired through the door of his home on the zoo grounds. He was a part-time member of the Ulster Defense Regiment, a mainly Protestant force that backs up the police and army in Northern Ireland.

Ecevit Is Summoned Over Criticism

ANKARA — Ankara's military prosecutor summoned former Premier Bulent Ecevit to his office Wednesday to answer questions about his sharp attack Tuesday on the military ruler, Gen. Kuzun Evren.

Mr. Ecevit, Turkey's leading leftist politician, entered Manak prison, where the prosecutor's office is located, government sources said.

Under martial law in force in Turkey since the military coup last September, Mr. Ecevit can be arrested for defying a ban on political activity. There was no immediate indication of the military's intentions.

Experts Meet for Palestinian Talks

TEL AVIV — Egyptian, Israeli and U.S. technical experts met Wednesday for a nine-day round of Palestinian autonomy talks, the first since the assassination of Sadat.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin, expressed optimism that the talks would conclude successfully, but he did not set a deadline, the Israeli radio reported.

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Reagan, Other Leaders Arrive at Beach Resort For North-South Talks

By Lee Lescaze
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In the improbable setting of a luxurious Mexican beach resort, an unlikely assemblage of world leaders began gathering Wednesday for a brief attempt to ease old suspicions and seek new methods of international communication.

Among those arriving for the 22-nation Cancun summit on international cooperation and development was President Reagan, who said last week he knows he is walking into "a hostile atmosphere" where some want to take from the rich nations and give to the poor.

However, the possibility of a major confrontation diminished after it was decided at a preparatory meeting that the summit will have no formal agenda and produce no final communiqué.

Although Mr. Reagan prepared for Cancun by delivering a speech last week telling the nations of the developing world that private investment and free trade are their best routes to greater wealth, the Cancun participants appear to have no desire to spend the two days of formal meetings attempting to isolate the United States.

Risk of Summary
In recent days one Cancun participant, French President Francois Mitterrand, said there is a risk in such unprecedented multilateral summitry. If no progress is made, there could be a disastrous reaction from the poor nations.

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. agreed Tuesday that there is a risk. "If the dialogue were totally sterile it would be a setback," he said. "On the other hand, I don't anticipate it will happen."

Mr. Haig said that Mr. Reagan wants to meet with the leaders of all 14 developing nations represented at the conference and may see each government leader in attendance. In these brief encounters, Mr. Reagan wants to establish a personal relationship to help future bilateral relations.

Mr. Reagan arrived Wednesday and will stay through Saturday in order to conduct more bilateral meetings than would be possible on Thursday and Friday, the two days of the summit. He was to meet Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Nigerian President Shelu Shagari and Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins on Wednesday, according to the White House communications director, David R. Gergen.

The other heads of government attending will be Algeria's Chadli Benjedid, Britain's Margaret Thatcher, Japan's Zenko Suzuki, Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Fahd, the Philippines' Ferdinand E. Marcos, Guyana's Forbes Burnham, Tanzania's Julius Nyerere, Sweden's Thorbjörn Fälldin, Yugoslavia's Srdje Kraijger and Canada's Pierre Elliott Trudeau.

Low Expectations
As described by Mr. Haig and other U.S. officials, expectations for results are very low and very vague.

Many of the poor nations want to see the summit make a commitment to "global negotiations," which means that talks on problems of development would be conducted on the one-nation, one-vote principle, giving the poor a majority. The United States and other industrialized nations fessed this at a summit meeting in Ottawa last July. Mr. Haig and Mr. Reagan said on Tuesday that the United States would follow the Ottawa position on global negotiations.

Others want to see Cancun give birth to son-of-Cancun, establishing a series of such multilateral summits. Mr. Haig said Tuesday, "I don't anticipate there will be great enthusiasm for another Cancun."

He indicated the fruits of Cancun might be smaller, lower-level meetings on specific issues such as food, trade or energy. Mr. Haig's



President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria, left, and President Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico returning applause to a crowd that greeted them after the Nigerian arrived for the Cancun summit.

statement appeared to be a step forward by the United States toward the kind of results sought by the poor.

Four leaders — Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo, West German Chancellor Hel-

mut Schmidt and President Felix Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast — are not able to attend for health reasons and are being represented by ministers of their governments. Abdus Sattar, acting president of Bangladesh, is staying home for internal political reasons.

Mondale Criticizes U.S. Approach to NATO

By Adam Clymer
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Former Vice President Walter F. Mondale has criticized the Reagan administration for its approach to NATO, charging that the administration had sapped both the economic strength and the commitment to principle of the alliance with a "go-it-alone policy."

In his first major foreign policy speech since the Carter administration was voted out of office last November, Mr. Mondale dwelled Tuesday on arms control, saying that the Reagan administration had divided the United States from its European allies by showing little interest in negotiating with the Soviet Union.

"This administration has put us in the astounding position of appearing that it is we, and not the Soviet Union, which is unwilling to talk," he said in an address to the Foreign Policy Association in New York.

Mr. Mondale charged that the administration's support of high interest rates damaged the economies of European countries and had made it harder for them to fulfill their pledges to increase military expenditures.

'Arsenal of Principles'
Moreover, the former vice president contended that by playing down the importance of arms control and nuclear nonproliferation, ignoring underdeveloped countries, backing off from human rights stands and befriending South Africa, the Reagan administration jeopardized future support of the alliance by alienating the young, especially in Europe.

"When we do these things," he said, "we surrender the most powerful weapon of the West, the arsenal of principles."

Mr. Mondale said that with the alliance facing exceptionally complicated problems, President Reagan was not meeting the test of leadership.

"We have sown doubt and confusion about our ability to act as a full partner with Europe," he said. "Our allies cannot help us, unless we take them into our confidence and create trust in our leadership."

The former vice president acknowledged, in a briefing with reporters Tuesday in Washington, that for this speech he was not choosing a topic of obvious widespread interest, "a subject at every breakfast table in America."

Festering Problem
"Whatever its current political currency," he said then, "I believe this is a festering problem of high priority. This speech is not a tactic. This is something I believe deeply."

But his disavowal of political motive aside, he was introduced to the Foreign Policy Association by Edmund S. Muskie, the former secretary of state, as "an American leader of yesterday, today, and tomorrow." The association is a non-partisan organization that holds meetings at which U.S. and foreign government officials discuss international topics.

Mr. Mondale did not put all the blame for problems in the alliance on the United States. He said that some European nations had fallen behind on their commitment to increase military spending, and said "the United States must continue to press our allies to live up to that commitment." But he also noted that high U.S. interest rates produced high interest rates and high unemployment in Europe, making it harder for those promises to be kept.

"Our failed economic policies are hitting our industrial state partners," he concluded.

The former vice president, who has spent about three weeks in Europe this year, said that lack of coordination and consideration had weakened NATO in the face of a Soviet arms buildup and increasingly complex economic problems. "We have let slip the reins of alliance leadership," he said.

Advisory Unit Set in U.S. on Intelligence

Officials Assert Panel Will Play Major Role

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has announced it is reconstituting the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board in an effort to improve "the quality and effectiveness of intelligence available to the United States."

In an announcement Tuesday, the White House also made three appointments to the Intelligence Oversight Board, a special panel designed to ensure the "legality and propriety" of intelligence activities.

The announcements were made by Richard V. Allen, the president's national security adviser. He called the two panels "key elements in the president's program to revitalize and strengthen American intelligence capabilities, to meet the increased dangers that we face, but at the same time ensuring that constitutional rights of all Americans are fully protected."

Mr. Allen said that Anne Armstrong, a Republican and former ambassador to Britain, would serve as chairman and that Leo Cherne, a Democrat who was chairman of the panel under President Gerald R. Ford, would serve as vice chairman of the advisory panel.

Mr. Allen said W. Glenn Campbell, director of Stanford University's Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, would be chairman of the oversight panel.

The advisory board has had a long and controversial history. Its bureaucratic ancestor was created by President Dwight D. Eisenhower in the 1950s when the Suez invasion and the Hungarian and Polish uprisings raised questions about the adequacy of the intelligence-gathering system.

In 1975, President Ford created a commission, the Intelligence Oversight Board, in response to abuses by the intelligence agencies disclosed after the Vietnam War and the Watergate scandal.

In May, 1977, President Jimmy Carter abolished the advisory panel but retained the oversight board. Former panel members said Mr. Carter abolished the advisory panel after he was told that it had little direct effect on intelligence operations or policy but that it had recommended procedures that eventually caused tension within the intelligence community.

Mrs. Armstrong said in an interview Tuesday that the advisory board had "a splendid track record." She said it had successfully pressed intelligence agencies to place greater emphasis on overhead reconnaissance, economic intelligence and competition in analysis.

Mrs. Armstrong said that both she and President Reagan believed in "competition" in analysis and that fostering it would probably be one of her key goals.

Direct Access
According to the executive order recreating the panel, the advisory board will report directly to the president. It will have authority to "continually review the performance of all agencies" involved in intelligence collection, analysis and execution. It will have a full-time staff and consultants to conduct special inquiries.

In addition to direct access to the president, Mr. Allen said, the advisory board will report "more frequently" through Edwin Meese 3d, counselor to Mr. Reagan, about recommendations for improving intelligence activities.

Mr. Allen was more vague about the oversight panel, and his office declined to respond to questions about the watchdog board's specific mandate and operations. Under the Carter administration, the three-member panel had authority to initiate investigations of alleged or potential abuses by intelligence agencies.

However, a proposed executive order governing intelligence activities, being reviewed by the administration, would limit the oversight board to conducting investigations of potential abuses.

The panel is composed of some longtime friends of Mr. Reagan's, such as Alfred S. Bloomingdale, chairman of the board of directors of Diners' Club, and Clare Boothe Luce, who served on the panel from 1973 to 1977.

An appointment that has caused debate is that of H. Ross Perot, chairman of the board of Electronic Data Systems Corp. in Dallas, who said last year that his company had launched a private, unsuccessful effort to free the American hostages held in Iran.

Republican Legislators Differ on U.S. Budget

By Martin Tolchin
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — House Republican leaders have balked at increasing taxes to hold down a growing deficit for fiscal 1982, jeopardizing an informal agreement on the budget between the White House and Senate Republican leaders.

At an hour-long closed-door meeting Tuesday of House and Senate Republican leaders, differences also were expressed on other aspects of the budget package, including the size of the spending cuts, whether to cut benefit programs and how much to cut military spending.

Budget Director David A. Stockman, when told by reporters of projections for a 1982 deficit that could reach \$80 billion, said: "That is a worst-case scenario."

The deficit is now projected by the administration at \$43 billion, and the administration's proposed budget cuts and new taxes are intended to keep the deficit from climbing higher.

White House officials and the Senate Republican leader, Howard

H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, informally agreed Sunday to a package of \$5 billion to \$6 billion in spending cuts, and \$7 billion to \$8 billion in new taxes. There has been no agreement on details, however, and the disagreement between House and Senate Republicans suggested that further modifications were in store before a concerted strategy is agreed upon by the White House and congressional Republicans.

Congressional Republicans exhibited a disarray similar to that shown by the congressional Democrats earlier this year.

"It was a spirited discussion," the House Republican leader, Robert H. Michel of Illinois, said of the session.

House Republicans voiced objections to new taxes at the same time that administration officials indicated that they were considering broadening their tax proposal.

Lawrence A. Kudlow, the Office of Management and Budget's assistant director for economic policy, told the Senate Budget Com-

mittee that "the administration has already signaled Congress its willingness on revenue strengthening measures." He said the administration was mailing out a "thorough review" of all possible revenue-strengthening measures, including a reduction in the tax deduction for interest payments on home mortgages.

Installation Credit
A Treasury spokesman said Monday night that the department was not considering restrictions on the deductions for interest on installment credit, but he acknowledged that it was on a list of the department reviewed. However, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said Tuesday that the administration was considering increases in excise taxes on liquor and tobacco, partly in response to the interest in Congress.

House Republican leaders argued that a tax increase was not politically feasible this year, and probably would not be acceptable next year.

Rep. Michel said of the proposal to increase taxes. "The prospects for that in the Senate are much better than they would be in the House." This is because of the large Democratic majority on the tax-writing Finance Ways and Means Committee, he said.

"I think that revenue enhancement will have to be put off until next year," Mr. Michel said, but he acknowledged that it was difficult to increase taxes in an election year.

"We're just trying to be practical about what is achievable and what isn't," he added.

Rep. Jack Kemp, Republican of New York, who also attended the meeting, said in response. "You don't raise taxes during a recession."

Another New York Republican, Rep. Barber B. Conable, the ranking minority member of the Ways and Means Committee, said that increasing taxes "sends a confusing signal to the country, and creates an opportunity for a lot of political mischief in the House."

Rep. Conable said the Senate tax proposal represented "modest sums of money with respect to the deficit."

"You can't predict the deficit one year in advance within plus or minus \$20 billion because of the volatility of the revenue side of the budget," he said. Therefore, there is no sense "trying to fine-tune the deficit by adjustments of the dimension they are talking about," he added.

Moon Leaves to Face U.S. Tax Trial

United Press International

SEOUL — The Rev. Sun Myung Moon, leader of the controversial Unification Church, slipped out of Seoul unnoticed Wednesday and flew to the United States to face tax-evasion charges.

Mr. Moon had reserved a seat on a Korean Airlines flight but switched at the last minute to a Japan Airlines flight to avoid reporters.

He is scheduled for arraignment

before U.S. District Court Judge Charles Stewart Thursday in New York on charges of failing to report taxes on income of \$162,000 from 1973 to 1975. Takeru Kamrya, one of Mr. Moon's chief aides, is also to be arraigned on charges of helping him to prepare false tax returns in 1974 and 1975 and for lying to a grand jury.

If convicted, each man faces a maximum penalty of five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine.

California Couple Loses an Appeal On Custody of Son

Los Angeles Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — The state Court of Appeal has ruled that a 15-year-old mentally retarded boy could remain with his "psychological parents" over the objections of his natural parents.

The court also refused to block diagnostic tests that could lead to life-saving heart surgery for the boy, Phillip Becker.

The court's unanimous decision Tuesday came in a custody dispute between the boy's parents, Warren and Patricia Becker of Los Altos, Calif., and a couple that befriended him, Herbert and Patsy Heath of San Jose, Calif.

Phillip Becker was born with Down's Syndrome, or mongolism, and has suffered from a serious heart defect since birth.



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REPLACEMENT — U.S. Rear Adm. James Nance will succeed Army Maj. Gen. Robert L. Schweitzer on the National Security Council staff. Gen. Schweitzer was fired Tuesday after a speech in which he said the Russians "are going to strike."

Democrats Ask for TV Time To Answer Republican Ads

By Adam Clymer
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Democratic Party, worried about the impact of millions of dollars in Republican national advertising, called on the television industry earlier to stop running the advertisements or to give the Democrats time to make an opposing case.

The Democratic National Committee and the party's House and Senate campaign committees threatened to complain to the Federal Communications Commission under its fairness doctrine, which requires broadcasters dealing with controversial issues to present contrasting viewpoints.

The Democrats, aware that unpaid answers to other television commercials have been ordered by the communications commission, were, in effect, asking the networks or the commission to give them time they cannot afford to pay for to answer the well-financed Republicans, party officials said.

The complaints and threats were made in letters sent Tuesday to

Grant A. Tinker, president of NBC, and to Gene F. Jankowski, president of the CBS Broadcast Group, by Charles D. Ferris, attorney for the Democrats and until last spring chairman of the FCC.

Congressional Elections
Rep. Tony Coelho of California, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, said his party's fears went beyond the impact of the current \$2-million Republican advertising campaign, showing workers in a pay line and a group of runners and saying, "Republicans, Leadership That Works. For a Change."

"Basically, we're concerned about the long-term effect, not only on the 1982 elections but on public attitudes generally," he said.

Richard Richards, chairman of the Republican National Committee, said last week that his party expected to spend something under \$12 million on such institutional advertisements to sway next year's congressional elections.

Top Senate Democrat Against AWACS Sale

(Continued from Page 1)

make commitments to the Senate as firm as those asked in a sense-of-the-Senate resolution offered by Sen. Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, and Sen. John W. Warner, Republican of Virginia, or in a letter from Sen. Slade Gorton of Washington and Sen. Robert W. Kasten Jr. of Wisconsin, both Republicans.

The draft letter also seemed to make more conservative claims for the nature of limitations which the Saudi government has accepted than claims contained in some of the administration's testimony on the subject.

'Practical Consequences'

For instance, after outlining what are called "formal arrangements and understandings" related to the sharing of data, to security arrangements for the military technology and for flying the AWACS only within "the physical borders" of Saudi Arabia, Mr. Reagan's letter speaks of what he calls the "practical consequences" and "im-

plications" of such agreements on the controversial issue of joint U.S.-Saudi crews for the radar surveillance planes.

The letter said "it will be 1990 at the earliest before the eight Saudi crews needed to operate all five AWACS aircraft will be trained, and replacement training of individual Saudi crew members will require U.S. Air Force Technical Assistance Field Teams during the 1990s."

The letter also said U.S. officials "expect" the Saudis to follow operational practices that U.S. officers will offer in training, including a doctrine that calls for AWACS to remain 100 to 150 nautical miles away from a potentially hostile border.

Sen. Alan Cranston of California, the assistant Democratic leader, commented that there did not appear to be "agreements" on U.S. crews or on keeping the planes well away from Israeli borders. "It's mushy and based on expectations," Sen. Cranston said, adding,

"I don't think it will change any votes up here."

Changing, or firming up, votes, however, is the function of the letter. The idea of composing and sending it to the Senate grew out of dissatisfaction about the status of understandings and agreements that had been reached with the Saudis.

Manila Relaxing Ban on Protests

The Associated Press

MANILA — Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile told students Wednesday they were free to hold peaceful demonstrations but warned them to stay away from President Ferdinand E. Marcos' palace.

Mr. Enrile ordered an easing of military restrictions on demonstrations during a two-hour meeting in his office with 12 student leaders who had led recent street protests calling for the overthrow of "the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship."

The Man Poles Chose

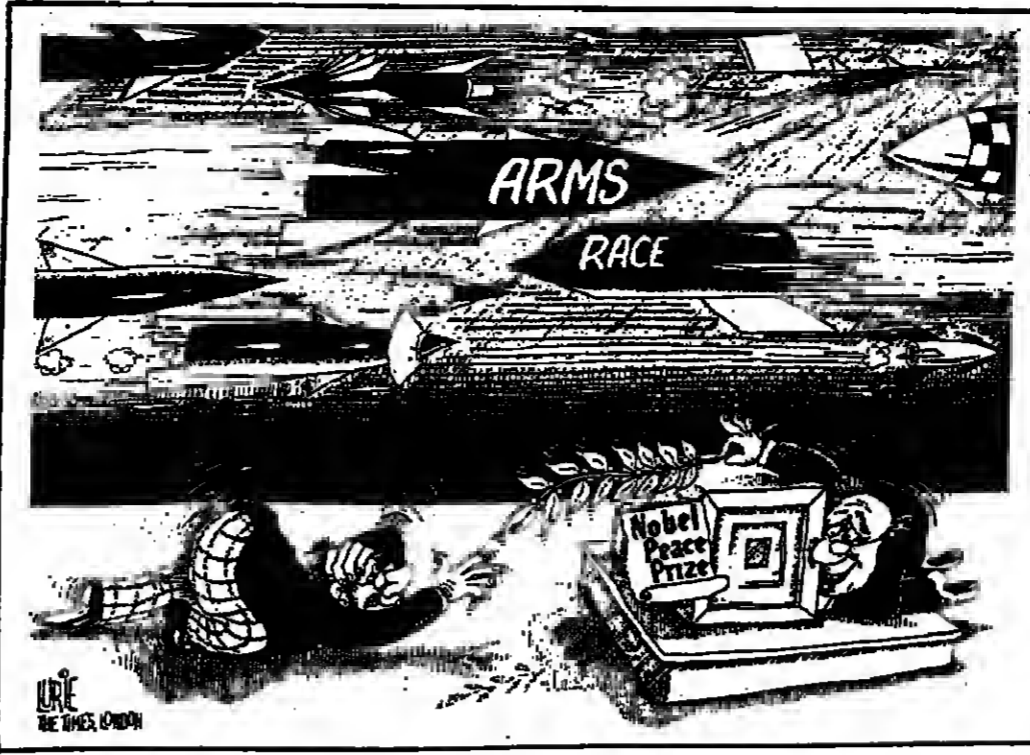
The change at the helm in Poland was, fortunately, a Polish choice, not a Soviet one. Out went Stanislaw Kania, the career functionary elected Communist Party leader by secret ballot in July; he succumbed to party divisions and the difficulties of the situation. In comes Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, defense minister and, since last winter, premier. The very appointment of a military man — nowhere else is this done in the Soviet bloc — is a stunning official no-confidence vote in the party and an effort to transfuse into it the popular standing still enjoyed by the armed forces. It leaves Gen. Jaruzelski with all the formal power that it is within the capacity of the traditional political structure to bestow. After him, there is, it seems, no one.

The crux of the problem is, of course, that the workers have created an alternative power structure. The government and the party work the old levers, but Solidarity has disconnected or loosened them at the other end. That leaves the authorities caught between an unacceptable Soviet solution and an unacceptable American solution. They can't crack down, as the Kremlin keeps urging, without risking massive unrest and resistance. Gen. Jaruzelski seems to recognize this: He is known for his pledge not to call

out the armed forces against the workers. Neither can they follow the Reagan administration's advice to engage in "negotiation and compromise," without calling their authority further into question and inviting workers to raise the ante of their challenge. It is a fateful struggle, the more so in that it is not strictly speaking a struggle between black and white. The workers have the priceless advantage of legitimacy, but they have yet to show the self-discipline that is its vital complement. The authorities cannot claim to represent the same popular will, but they are acting nonetheless out of an evident devotion to some of the highest needs of the Polish nation. That both sides have such credentials is what gives the contest between them its undeniable tragic quality.

In cruel circumstances of economic distress and political polarization, the Poles must find a way to serve both the aspirations for liberty championed by Solidarity and the aspirations for order and continuity represented by the powers that be. Otherwise, the whole Polish experiment will collapse without the Americans or anyone else being able to sustain it — and without the Soviet Union firing a shot.

THE WASHINGTON POST.



Writers Still Frighten Tyrants ...

By Stanley Meisler

TORONTO — At a recent, extraordinary congress in Toronto of writers of more than 25 nationalities, Thomas Hammarberg, secretary-general of Amnesty International, urged the participants to use their craft to speak out against the oppression of writers throughout the world and the attempt by governments to conceal the oppression.

"One single poem, one article, or book," said Hammarberg at a dinner meeting, "could open eyes closed by millions of propaganda dollars." The idea, however, struck at least one writer, Swedish novelist and poet Britt Wenden, 25, as overblown; he reacted to the plea with a soft but derisive laugh.

Yet the congress had evidence enough that writers can have an impact on easing the violations of human rights at least somewhat. Crowds packed every seminar held by Jacobo Timerman, the Argentine author of "Prisoner Without a Name, Cell Without a Number." Protests by fellow journalists throughout the world had surely contributed to his release from prison, torture and house arrest, and his book had probably done more than anything else to expose the oppressive nature of the Argentine military regime.

On top of that, it was announced during the meetings that the Chilean government had decided to release Jorge Mario Soza, a journalist and short story writer, from banishment in an isolated town in southern Chile and let him leave the country. The timing of the release was probably a coincidence, but the congress had chosen the "internal exile" of Soza as one of seven cases to spotlight as examples of oppression.

Despite all that, the skepticism of Alexander was not misplaced. Oppression and harassment of writers is so widespread that dealing with it is a perhaps insuperable task. The enemy is Hydra-like. Whether white African or black African, whether fascist or Communist, whether military or civilian, whether bourgeois or Socialist, many governments of the world share a common prejudice — they prefer silence to dissent.

The problem is complex. There is probably a tendency by many writers and civil rights activists to see human rights violations more

starkly in certain countries than in others. And there is often confusion in deciding how to deal with those violations. But there is no doubt about the problem. Michael Scammell, of PEN, the international association of writers, reported that his organization is aware of 11 writers and journalists who are still regarded as having disappeared, 205 who are imprisoned in jails or camps, and 70 who are under house arrest, in internal exile or subject to some form of restriction on their freedom to write. He described the Soviet Union, Argentina and Vietnam as the worst offenders. Judging by the comments of others, the list is very conservative and could be expanded if more were known of the situation in other countries.

With support from the Canadian government and private sources, a small group of Canadians organized the congress in early October, partly to highlight the problem of oppression of writers and partly to raise funds through public readings by the invited writers for Amnesty International. An impressive number of writers showed up, including Timerman, South African novelist Nadine Gordimer, American essayist and novelist Susan Sontag, Nigerian playwright Wole Soyinka and Canadian novelist Margaret Atwood.

A question arose quickly as to whether there are fashions in the perception of human rights violations, fashions that blind people as to what is going on in other countries. Mongo Beti, a Cameroonian writer who impressed the French-speaking world two decades ago with a novel about the bewildering of a young African trying to adjust to a modern European society, has been in exile in France for 23 years, but it is doubtful that more than a handful of people at the congress knew it.

"Whenever I come to meetings like this," Beti, now a soft-spoken, neatly dressed 50-year-old editor of a literary magazine, said in French, "the organizers mention the problems of writers in Latin America or in Eastern Europe but never in Africa. I regret to have to tell you that the problem in black Africa is comparable to the problem of South Africa."

He said the African governments use murder, abduction, torture and confiscation of material in their battle against dissenting writers. He stressed that these practices have been employed not only by tyrants like Uganda's former President Idi Amin, but by lesser-known governments like that of his native Cameroon. Nadine Gordimer, a 57-year-old white South African who opposes her government's apartheid poli-

... and Inflammation for Decency

By George F. Will

NEW YORK — Exposure to the large spirit of Charles Dickens should be on a grand scale. It is, for New Yorkers who spend 8 1/2 hours in early Victorian England at the Royal Shakespeare Company's splendid production of a play wrought from Dickens' sprawling novel "Nicholas Nickleby."

This is an age chokung on products that are frivolous in conception and shoddy in execution. But 42 actors playing 137 roles on a set that is a masterpiece of stagecraft have produced, with passion, a gem. They have recreated the world that Dickens, god-like, created and filled with a riotous variety of the sort of people we shall forever describe as Dickensian. Much has been made of the \$100 ticket price. That is 20 cents a minute, which is three cents a minute less than a lot of Broadway fluff. When the 14-week run ends on Jan. 3, 55,000 people will have seen it, which is about half the attendance at a University of Michigan football game. And the producers will have about broken even.

By bringing "Nicholas Nickleby" to Broadway, they have done the sort of thing Nicholas and other Dickensian heroes do — a glittering deed in a naughty world. Dickens has been called the least artistic great artist, and he certainly is the most popular fine novelist in the language. Most of his writings appeared first in serial form in popular publications, check-by-jowl with journalism, as entertainment, sort of like today's comic pages. Sort of.

It is sometimes said, dismissively, that Dickens wrote "cartoons," meaning that he simplified and exaggerated virtues and vices. But today's cartoons are ... cartoons. We have declined from Dickens to Doonesbury, Doonesbury and "MASI" and other entertainments dabble at wisecracks and call the dabbling "social commentary." But Dickens changed society, improving and saving lives. Debtors prisons, courts, the "Yorkshire schools" — those prisons for unwanted boys that are one subject of "Nicholas Nickleby" — are among the many wrongs that he helped to right.

A critic, arguing that evil is more interesting than good, says: "Take someone to the zoo and let him watch the snakes." At the end of the play "Nicholas Nickleby," audiences rise and applaud, rapturously, the kindly creatures in the human zoo. Is Nicholas, standing there at the end with an orphan in his arms reminding us that there is always another child to be comforted, "too good to be true"? He is, if we think so. Thinking of him as impossibly noble can make us unnecessarily discouraged about our capacities.

G.K. Chesterton, a Dickensian figure in his physical abundance and his more than ample confidence in the common people, wrote that "whereas a poet in the Middle Ages inscribed 'Abandon Hope All Ye Who Enter Here' over the gates of Hell, modern writers inscribe that over the gates of this world. But over the gates of Dickens' tumultuous world is inscribed the injunction to abandon hopelessness and all the pleasures of pessimism.

Dickens defies the persistent attempts to force him into the ranks of the political left. As George Orwell said, in every attack on society Dickens is "pointing to a change of spirit rather than a change of structure." Dickens is the keeper of the flame that lights the world's dark corners, the faith in social regeneration through personal regeneration.

Letters

A Poland Beef
The Polish people can hardly get any beef, or at least they have to line up for hours to buy their ration. Here in Kuwait — the richest country in the world — we can buy all the Polish beef we want, without having to line up, and probably cheaper (about 35 per cent) than in Poland. Poland needs strong currency, but is it fair to obtain it this way?
Claus Dreyer, Kuwait.

Television's Role
Re Sydney Schanberg on crime in New York (HT, Oct. 9): Television might be the root of the evil that brings out the worst in youngsters. This instrument has taken the place of parents, teacher and neighborhood priest. The power of this new mediator is in the hands of producers.
Peter B. Martin, Montevideo, France.

Presidents' Books
Francis Mitterrand may be no more capable than other world leaders of saving the West (or the North) from "wrecks immeasurable and unsummed defeat." But at least — and it is a great service — he has been restoring in many small, subtle ways the French sense of identity that was being frittered away by his decadent predecessor.
Lee W. Hoesbner, Publisher

Gold Old Days
Re "Fed Member Calls Coming Months Critical" (HT, Oct. 14): You report Frederick Schultz of the Federal Reserve as stating that a return to the gold standard would be a disaster. The reporter failed to ask him why.
He is also reported to have remarked: "It is the only thing I can think of that has the potential to create a real depression in the United States." This arbitrary statement is reported as if Mr. Schultz were omniscient. No reason is offered.
He later states that there are some "rigid doctrinaire economists in various places in the administration who are trying to convince the president there is an easy way to fight inflation." Evidently Mr. Schultz doesn't care for rigid principles, but prefers a whirling Heracles flux, which is the pragmatist's universe. There are no absolutes save his particular whims.
Mr. Schultz observed that when the world was on a gold standard the economy experienced violent fluctuations. This is true. What he didn't admit, or perhaps didn't know, is that those very fluctuations were proof that capitalism — or as near to capitalism as the world has ever come — is self-correcting.
The younger people today have
No conception of what a wonderful world that was — a world of mutual respect, a world where one was free to make one's own judgments, and, according to one's ability and interests, to take the necessary action — and risks — in the service of one's life, based on the absolute standard of good. Not, as today, on the sundry whims of pragmatism.
Dorothy J. Young, Geneva.

Cross With Sport
Many thanks to Lowell Bennet for his letter (HT, Oct. 6) regarding the baseball questions in the crossword puzzles. I'd often intended to write a similar letter, as this has long been a gripe of mine, the puzzles being difficult enough without so many sports questions.
Edward Thommen, Rotterdam.

A Watchful Welcome To OPEC Investment

By James Reston

SAN FRANCISCO — If you come across America these days, all you hear is a lot of grumbling about the economy. Auto sales are down 35 percent from last year; unemployment is edging up to around 8 percent, and even President Reagan is using that forbidden word "recession."

Yet just the other day the Kuwaiti government made a deal here in California to buy a big American oil drilling and production company, Santa Fe International of Alhambra, for \$2.5 billion in cash. So at least somebody thinks the political stability of the United States makes it a good investment. Foreign investment in the United States grew by 20.2 percent in 1980. The largest investment increase came from member nations of OPEC. Their investments in the United States went up by 49.6 percent, compared to a 5.2 percent rise in 1979.

Late last year the Chase Manhattan Bank in New York predicted that the more political turmoil there is in the world, the larger would be the flow of foreign capital and particularly Arab money into the United States. The death of President Sadat of Egypt and the ensuing anxiety about the political consequences seem to confirm this prediction.

Watching
The Treasury Department reported in September that holdings by OPEC members continued to be concentrated in U.S. government securities, such as Treasury Bills and notes. OPEC purchases of Treasury bonds in 1980 alone amounted to more than \$8 billion, compared to \$3.3 billion for all other foreign investors. At the beginning of 1981 the Reagan administration said the world's major oil producing nations held about \$62 billion in American investments. Nobody seems to be saying this trend is a threat to the economic security of the United States, but there is agreement that it must be watched and monitored closely.

Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal, the New York Democrat who chairs the commerce subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee, has been looking into the entire question of foreign investments in the United States. He ex-

pects the Santa Fe deal, already approved by its board of directors, including former President Ford, to be investigated by the Inter-Agency Committee on Foreign Investment, which is headed by the Treasury.
Chase Manhattan has said that Arab investment is no danger, first because the Arabs actually hold less than 1 percent of total foreign direct investments in the United States. Also, it is widely assumed that the government would freeze Arab holdings in the United States in the event of a serious emergency in the Middle East, just as it did during the Iranian crisis.

Estimates
Yet some observers feel there is cause for anxiety, since some Arab investors, particularly the Saudis, have great potential influence in large segments of the U.S. financial system — and have the power, if their assets were frozen in an emergency, to freeze their supply of oil, thus producing another shock to the U.S. economy.

Also, some analysts believe that the Treasury Department has underestimated the extent of Arab investment in the United States. For example, David T. Mizrahi, editor and publisher of *Middle East Report*, a New York-based newsletter, has testified before a House committee that four oil-producing countries — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar — have invested three or four times more in corporations, real estate and other assets than the Treasury's estimate. He put their government and private investment not at \$1.5 billion but at between \$150 billion and \$200 billion.

Whatever the actual facts, the outlook is for even larger Arab investment in the United States in the rest of the 1980s. One official has estimated Saudi earnings from oil between now and 1990 at \$1.69 trillion. With that kind of money available, the Saudis could buy something like Santa Fe International every week or so and scarcely notice it.

"I agree all this is worth watching," a high official in Washington said. "But I'm not worried. What would really worry me would be if all this capital were going somewhere else."
©1981, The New York Times

A Timely Nobel Signal

President Reagan's economic policy has received another challenge, this time from an unlikely source: the selection committee of the Royal Swedish Academy of Science, which awarded this year's Nobel Prize in Economic Science to James Tobin of Yale University. The honor, of course, was to Tobin's brilliant economic theories and not for his current political attitudes.

But Tobin is widely admired by his profession and by students of the economy. Only a few weeks ago he was in Washington arguing to congressional staffs that the administration's tight monetary policy against inflation might instead produce a painful and unnecessary recession.

Last week Tobin warned a larger audience not to be lulled by the president's confidence in his program. He questioned the wisdom of shrinking the public sector, building up defense outlays and redistributing "wealth and power to the wealthy and powerful."

Such warnings encourage a growing sense in Congress and elsewhere that the president's program is seriously flawed. With interest rates still high and the economy weakening, the president is casting about for additional ways to shrink the deficit. He has asked Congress to cut another \$13 billion from spending in the current fiscal year — on top of the \$37 billion already cut — and wants almost all the new reductions in social programs that help the poor. Sensing resist-

ance, he threatens to begin cutting on his own authority, by deferring spending.

But for the reasons Tobin has given, the resistance in Congress is prudent and just. If the federal deficit needs to be reduced, why rely on cuts in civilian spending? Why not cut more from defense, or delay the excessive tax cuts enacted last summer? Where is the justice in a budget squeeze that immunizes the rich from inheritance taxes and allocates billions to an unnecessary B-1 bomber while cutting millions of working poor people and their families from the welfare rolls?

For a time, the administration defended its strategy with lofty theory: If the goose is kept well fed, there will soon be more eggs for everyone. But even the president's allies don't make that argument anymore. Southern Democrats in the House, led by Kent Hance of Texas, now want to postpone some of the income tax cut to reduce the deficit. Liberal Republicans are thinking along the same lines.

So should the president. A turnabout might be momentarily embarrassing, but not nearly as much as holding stubbornly to the present course. As the newest Nobel laureate in economics said the other day, America should weigh the president's program on its merits and ignore the pretense that all the changes he has proposed are either necessary or sufficient to conquer stagflation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Reagan and the Nuclear Disarmers

In one clumsy, ham-fisted and flat-footed sentence, President Reagan has done more for the nuclear disarmers than 20 years' campaigning by [the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament]. The blunder is a gift to the Russians. It will revive the jibe of past wars — that the U.S. is ready to fight to the last European. And, inevitably, that will revive another old slogan: "Yanks go home."
— From the *Daily Mirror* (London).

On Papandreou and Israel

President Reagan should not speak off the top of his head. Thinking aloud about a possible limited nuclear war in Europe not directly involving the United States has only placed further strains on the already creaking NATO alliance — and strengthened the arguments of European unilateral disarmers.
— From the *Daily Express* (London).

On Papandreou and Israel

Russia has no reason to regret the defeat of the Communist Party in the Greek elections, since the Papandreou victory has brought Russia more benefit — and us more damage — than a Communist success could have. It would be nice to be able to say that exposing NATO's southern flank to the Russian bear is NATO's problem. But unfortunately there is in this exposure more headache for us than for NATO, and that requires no elaboration.
— From Yedioth Aharonoth (Tel Aviv).

Looking Ahead to More SALT

The decision to build the MX missiles marks the end of an era — the era of belief in "mutual assured destruction." The threat represented by the Soviet SS-18 missile has removed the certainty that the Minuteman silos could survive a pre-emptive strike, and by consequence has undermined this missile's credibility as a deterrent. Building the MX and reviving part of the B-1 bomber program canceled by President Carter restore to-

picality to the bogged-down SALT talks, which may now reopen next spring.

It will certainly do no harm for the Soviets to be met with a firm and resolute attitude. But the important thing to the world at large is that the new situation now emerging should make it easier for the process of negotiating to be resumed.
— From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

On British-Israeli Relations

The government's failure to send a high level representative to the funeral of Gen. Dayan may not be a diplomatic gaffe of the first order, but it is symptomatic of lack of sensitivity in British dealings with Israel. While honoring an Israeli national hero in an appropriate way would not have improved at a stroke the present rather poor state of Anglo-Israeli relations, it might have been a small step in the right direction.
— From *The Times* (London).

Thatcher's Momentary Victory

The IRA ideologues directed the hunger strike and wanted to perpetuate it indefinitely for its propaganda value. Their inhumanity and heartlessness can be seen in the statement of their spokesman: "In order for pressure to be maintained, as cold as it may seem, prisoners have to die. A hunger strike involves men dying."

The firmness of the Thatcher government has achieved a tactical victory over the IRA. But firmness alone can produce no lasting victory over fanatics who identify themselves with rebels and martyrs reaching back hundreds of years in Irish history. They are injured to defeat, and martyrdom is part of their political cult. The only hope for a permanent success lies in creating changed political and social circumstances in which the fanatics will come to seem irrelevant and their ranks will begin to dwindle.
— From *The Boston Globe*.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

BRUSSELS — An international conference is being held here for the revision of the rules for regulating the sale of spirituous liquors in Africa. The Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, of Washington, superintendent of the International Reform Bureau, explained: "President Roosevelt has sent the conference a memorandum concerning concerted international restraint of the traffic of intoxicants and opium among the aboriginal races. The almost general movement against the liquor traffic with uncivilized peoples is not inspired entirely by moral motives. Commercial interests enter very largely into consideration, for the reason that, if the tribes are decimated by alcoholism, all branches of trade with them will suffer."

Fifty Years Ago

PARIS — Today's editorial in the *Herald* reads: "China, having weakly blundered in admitting Japan to quasi-sovereign territorial rights in Manchuria along the line of the South Manchurian railway, now naturally regrets; and with the growth of the nationalist feeling of her people cherishes a hope that in some manner or other the error may be retrieved. But there is the question — or obstacle — of treaty rights. There is no probability that Japan will ever without a formidable struggle relinquish her foothold in Manchuria. Given the potential dangers of the situation created by China's government's feebleness and Japan's restless and far-reaching ambition, tensions were inevitable."

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Controversial Bill on Citizenship Is Set for Final Debate in Britain

The Associated Press
LONDON — A controversial new British nationality bill has passed its last legislative stage in the House of Lords and is headed for final debate in the House of Commons.

The Lords gave the stormy bill its third reading Tuesday night after opponents, on a 149-92 vote, failed to block the measure, which critics say is a ploy to keep out nonwhite immigrants.

The Most Rev. Robert Runcie, the archbishop of Canterbury, in deploring the bill, told the House of Lords the measure would "result in injustice, greatly increase the number of stateless men, women and children, create new uncertainties and feelings of insecurity and exacerbate racial tensions."

From Hong Kong to remote colonies such as the British Antarctic Territory, those previously considered British have loudly opposed the citizenship bill.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government maintains it is trying to modernize laws left from the empire that once circled the globe and made Britain 900 million people, or a quarter of the world's population.

Under the act, for the first time in history, people born in Britain will not gain automatic citizenship, regardless of the passport their parents bear.

The act creates three classes of British citizen, and only the first group would have the automatic right to live in Britain:

- British citizens. This applies to 57 million people who themselves, or whose parents or grandparents, were born, adopted, naturalized or registered in the United Kingdom. Still at issue is whether all children born to British parents residing overseas will automatically gain full citizenship.
- Citizens of British dependent territories. They will have a British passport but no automatic right to live in Britain. This applies to 3 million people in Hong Kong, Bermuda, British Antarctic Territory, Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Montserrat, Pitcairn Island, St. Helena and the Turks and Caicos Islands.
- British overseas citizens. This applies to about 1.5 million people, mostly of Chinese origin living in Malaysia, who will have British consular protection but no rights to British residence or full citizenship.

At the Home Office, the department responsible for the act, a spokesman said Wednesday that the government hopes for final passage in the Commons next week and royal assent from Queen Elizabeth II by early November.

Many Amendments

But the many amendments tacked onto the bill by the House of Lords following its introduction last Jan. 14 — including one that would extend full citizenship to the 30,000 people of Gibraltar — must be considered individually.

The Times of London reported Wednesday that the government is now prepared to accept the change on Gibraltar, having previously proposed a category two status for residents on the British colony.

Gibraltar's chief minister, Sir Joshua Hassan, was due to arrive in London Wednesday to urge members of Parliament to keep his people as full British citizens.

Another amendment insisted on by the House of Lords is an independent appeals procedure. Peers complained that the bill as written gives the home secretary total discretion in rejecting applications for citizenship.

Prospects of By-Election Victory Raise Alliance's Hopes in Britain

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service
CROYDON, England — Day and night, the shabby little storefront on Brigstock Road in this suburb south of London is jammed with excited, laughing, energetic people. Its walls are plastered with crude signs, all of them orange, the color of the Liberal Party. From time to time, a bearded, slightly diffident man bearing the politically resounding name of William Pitt steps by.

The people in the office on Brigstock Road believe that they are making a revolution. They are convinced that on Thursday, Mr. Pitt, a 44-year-old municipal housing officer, will be elected to the House of Commons in the Croydon North West constituency as the candidate of the Liberal-Social Democratic Alliance and thereby set the alliance on the high road toward ultimate control of the British government.

"There is a strong tide in our favor," David Steel, the Liberal leader, said at a news conference Tuesday. "I am quite confident that we shall win."

The candidates of the major parties, Labor and Conservative, naturally enough see the situation differently, but the pollsters and the bookmakers support Mr. Steel.

With the poll figures close, and with their instincts warning them of a tight finish, the strategists of all three parties are a bit apprehensive. All three have a great deal at stake in this by-election, called to fill the seat made vacant by the death of Robert Taylor, the constituency's Tory member of Parliament for 11 years.

For the alliance, which was officially formed only a month ago, Croydon North West offers a chance to prove that the strong showing of the Social Democratic candidate at the Westminster by-election this summer, Roy Jenkins, was no accident. For the Tories, it offers a chance to prove that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's policies retain some support in the country. And for Labor, it offers a chance to prove that the party has put its internal squabbles aside and is able to present itself again as the prime alternative to the Tories.

Urged to Step Aside

An alliance victory would constitute a stunning achievement. Running under the Liberal banner in the 1979 general election, Mr. Pitt polled only 10.5 percent of the vote; he was considered such a weak candidate that the Social Democrats tried unsuccessfully to persuade him to stand aside in favor of Shirley Williams, the former Labor Cabinet minister. And there is nothing in the makeup of the constituency, a sprawl of modest row houses for commuters in the

Alliance Has Edge In Opinion Survey

Reuters
LONDON — Britain's new centrist political alliance is favored in a poll released Wednesday to win a midterm parliamentary by-election seen by the main parties as a crucial test of the new alignment in national politics.

The National Opinion Poll indicated the alliance between the Social Democratic Party and the Liberal Party would win Thursday's by-election in the south London suburb of Croydon with 35 percent of the vote.

The governing Conservative Party, which has held the seat since 1948, was supported by 32 percent of the voters and the opposition Labor Party by 31 percent, with nine other candidates sharing the remaining 2 percent, according to the poll, published in the Daily Mail.

\$50,000 class, to suggest a rich harvest of votes for the Liberals.

Mr. Pitt's — and, to a degree, the alliance's — appeal to the people of Croydon North West would appear to be negative. The local weekly newspaper, the Croydon Advertiser, backed him in the following terms in an editorial last week: "The sterile monetarism of the present Conservative government offers no solutions, nor does the revolutionary Socialism that would eliminate the Labor Party if it came to power. Both need the shock of an alliance victory. To support any new political movement is a leap in the dark, and it may be that the alliance, were it to succeed to government, would be no more successful. But it does offer some better hope. Consensus is better than the confrontation the others offer."

Michael Foot, the Labor leader, all but conceded the point at a news conference Tuesday. If Labor lost, he said, it would do so not because of any shortcomings in its candidate, Stanley Boden, a 46-year-old history teacher, but because "of the whole background to the situation" — presumably meaning the rise of the Social Democrats and the squabbling, far-left reputation that the Labor Party has earned.

Unemployment Issue

Mr. Boden hammers away at unemployment, the issue that would under normal circumstances guarantee him victory. He tells voters on the doorsteps that the national unemployment total of 3 million is a disgrace, and brings the point down to local level by reminding them that in Croydon, normally a prosperous place, half of the 3,000 students who left school last summer have failed to find jobs.

He and his backers also attempt to suggest that a vote for Mr. Pitt is a wasted vote. At a rally Tuesday evening, Neil Kinnock, a leading Labor MP, said that "the Conservative government will regard the Liberal votes in Croydon as a spasm of protest, not as a demand for changes in the policies of [spending] cuts, closures, high interest rates and increased unemployment; only Labor votes will leave a real mark on the Tory government because they will be votes for a real alternative."

For the Conservative candidate, John Butterfield, a prosperous 40-year-old realtor, the greatest ally is Kenneth Livingstone, the Marxist Labor chairman of the Greater London Council, whose policies have resulted in huge increases in property taxes here in Croydon.

He has tried to play down Mrs. Thatcher's economic policies, bringing in Conservative critics of those policies, including former Prime Minister Edward Heath, to campaign alongside him. Knocking on doors in Upper Norwood on Tuesday afternoon, he was pleased with the number of people who said they were sickening with the Tories.

"Where are the defectors?" he asked at one point. "The polls tell me I'm losing a third of the vote we got last time, but I can't see it out in the streets."

Mary Coyle Chase Dies in U.S. at 74; Wrote Prize-Winning Play 'Harvey'

From Agency Dispatches
DENVER — Mary Coyle Chase, 74, a playwright who won a Pulitzer Prize for "Harvey," a play that revolved around an imaginary 6-foot rabbit, died Tuesday after a brief illness.

Mrs. Chase wrote several other plays that were successfully produced, including "Mr. McThing."

"Harvey" was first produced on Broadway in 1944, starring Frank Fay as the gentle, tubulose Elwood P. Dowd, the imaginary rabbit's inseparable companion.

Vitaly Rubin
JERUSALEM (NYT) — Vitaly Rubin, 58, a professor of Chinese history and a former leader of the Soviet Jewish emigration movement, was killed Sunday in an automobile accident south of Beersheba. His wife, Inessa, sustained head and arm injuries, but was later reported out of danger.

Before their emigration in June,

1976, Mr. Rubin became known as one of the most persistent advocates of free emigration and human rights. He was one of the nine founding members of a group of Moscow dissidents who organized to monitor Soviet compliance with the 1975 accords on East-West cooperation signed in Helsinki.

Dorothy Fisher
CAPE TOWN (AP) — Dorothy Fisher, 50, one of the world's longest surviving heart transplant patients, died Monday, more than 12 years after the transplant was done.

Miss Fisher underwent the heart transplant April 17, 1969. Dr. Christian Barnard performed the operation. The longest surviving heart transplant patient is Emmanuelle Virna, 60, of France. Mr. Virna's operation was performed by Dr. Edmond Henry in France on Nov. 27, 1968.

'Pasta War' Erupts Between U.S. and Italy; EEC Is Accused of Illegal Export Subsidies

By Thomas W. Lippman
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Forget the spaghetti western. A real international pasta war is boiling over.

The National Pasta Association has filed a formal complaint with the U.S. government alleging that the European Economic Community is illegally subsidizing Italian pasta, enabling the Italians to compete unfairly in the U.S. market.

Faced with what they see as a growing threat to their share of a billion-dollar-a-year industry, the U.S. manufacturers have engaged a Washington lawyer, Paul D. Cullen, to press their claim of illegal subsidies through the office of the U.S. trade representative.

In a petition filed Friday, Mr. Cullen charged that the Common Market is violating international law not just in subsidizing Italian pasta exports but also in its subsidies of other processed food products exported to the United States.

'Nonprimary' Products

The trade representative's office has 45 days to review the petition and decide whether the government will pursue the complaint through international trade channels. Officials there said the Common Market does subsidize agricultural exports, but the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade prohibits subsidies

of processed or "nonprimary" food products. The question is whether pasta fits that category.

If after fact-finding and conciliation proceedings the U.S. government concludes that the export subsidies are illegal and the Europeans continue them, the president could impose trade sanctions on Italy. The Common Market has not yet responded to the complaint.

Department of Agriculture figures show that imported spaghetti and noodle products account for only about 3 percent of U.S. sales. But Mr. Cullen said subsidies have contributed to a "dramatic increase" in pasta imports.

Lester Thurston, chairman of C.F. Muller Co., a major pasta maker, and president of the National Pasta Association, said that in 1979 and 1980, Italian imports rose 34 percent while sales of U.S.-made products stayed even.

"In the specialty shops, especially on the East Coast, and in the ethnic neighborhoods, there has historically been an imported presence," he said, "but it was stable. It did not grow year to year. But in the past few years we have become aware of a substantial increase in the visibility of imported products."

Paradoxically, much imported pasta is made from U.S. wheat. Italy, faced with a poor wheat crop this year, increased its purchases of U.S. durum from 5 million bushels to 16.5 million.

Tie Business Has All Kinds of Knots

By Jeffrey Robinson
International Herald Tribune
MONTE CARLO — It was a one-day convention, in this land of conventions, sponsored by the Federation Internationale des Industries de la Cravate (F.I.I.C.), a bunch of businessmen from around the world who make and sell neckties. And when you hang out with them for an afternoon, you wind up learning more than you ever wanted to know about cravats.

For instance:

- Canadian men own 10 times as many ties as French men.
- Ties sell better in winter than they do in summer.
- Arabs will not buy green ties. The Irish aren't overly fond of orange ties. And most Frenchmen avoid ties striped red, white and blue.
- Tie clips are definitely out, except in Spain where they are definitely in.
- In the United States, you can't sell a tie for more than \$20.50. Americans simply won't pay more than that. Why the extra 50 cents is tacked onto the \$20 bill however, no one at the F.I.I.C. meeting could explain.

All neckties are derived from the scarves worn by Croatian soldiers in the 17th century, and the word cravat is a corruption of the Croatian word for Croat. Except for keeping spilled gravy off your shirt buttons, neckties today serve no real purpose but to add color and style to an outfit.

"They're objects of fashion," explained Jean Malignon, president of the F.I.I.C. "Unlike shoes which protect feet or even gloves which keep your hands warm, neckties are only decorative. And in spite of the fact that the social trend of the past few years has been away from requiring neckties in offices and public places, cravat sales have not diminished."

So it seems that in an era when a gentleman is still considered a gentleman even if his shirt collar is open, men continue to sport neckties. "Because it's a pleasure to dress colorfully. Then too, a necktie reveals a great deal about a man. Surveys continually show that a man who wears a stylish necktie attracts more confidence in both business and social activities than a man with an open collar."

That point is quite handily made by a survey conducted in three major West German cities by a professional psychological testing organization. Men with ties and men without ties were scattered across street corners where they tried to make deals with passing women. The "tied" group scored a 21 percent success rate. The "untied" group only managed 16 percent.

Carrying the case for ties even further, Malignon points to another German survey that found a definable pattern between ties and a man's sex life. Questionnaires were submitted to hundreds of men in all walks of life and some of the results might start you thinking twice about a lot of people.

Results such as:

- The man who wears a short tie with a large knot thinks of himself as a Don Juan but may not always live up to his advertised prowess.

Clothing

A man is a good organizer if he wears a striped tie, but may have some sexual problems if it hangs down past his belt. On the other hand, that same man is suffering from an inferiority complex if his tie is tightly knotted.

The man with a plaid tie is an intellectual, but probably not as sexually creative as a man with a polka dot tie. However the one with the sloppy knot is the one who is more sure of himself.

The well balanced, well dressed, and obviously sexually satisfied man, says the survey, can be easily spotted because his ties are color coordinated with his suit, tied smartly with a knot that suits his collar, and is of the proper width. A tie width is determined by the width of a jacket lapel. These days, skinny ties and fat ties are both out. The fashion today is for ties that measure 7 to 8 centimeters across the bottom, except in Japan, for some reason, where fat ties are still in.

"When you talk about styles," Malignon said, "you must understand that there is no international tie code. Manufacturers are out capable of changing fashion. We can't change styles every year in order to sell more ties. We must follow the street. We must produce ties that work with the style of clothes that are in fashion."

This means that, except for width, ties are basically always the same. New color combinations might come along, but ties traditionally fall into three categories: Striped, polka dot and solid. There are plaids, and there are school and regiment ties, but according to the people tied into the F.I.I.C. gadget ties tend to fail.

Novelties and Losers

Remember ties that lit up in the dark or had a handpainted naked lady on it, or even better, somehow spelled out KISS ME? They too only support the theory that you can indeed tell a lot about a person by the tie he wears, they also are losers for the manufacturers. One French tie designer recently tried to market a cravat with a calendar on the back. Sales dropped almost to zero by February. Another member of the F.I.I.C. convinced himself that he could do mankind a great service by lining the back of his ties with kid so men everywhere could wipe their glasses on their ties. Not much luck there either.

White ties don't seem to sell very well, except perhaps to men who also wear black shirts. This is, however, a small market in the United States for white-on-white striped ties, even to men who don't wear black shirts. Bowties still exist, but barely, being no longer so closely associated with college math teachers, butchers and band leaders. Women not only buy ties for their men, they also buy ties for themselves. Ties around female necks show up more and more in fashion magazines, and why not. It adds style to a woman's shirt, and keeps spilled gravy off her buttons too. Finally there are clip-on ties which save you the trouble of trying to figure out how to tie a tie. Clip-ons were something of a fad 15 years ago, but according to the members of the F.I.I.C., who should know, they are only popular nowadays with policemen. It seems that cops like clip-ons with their uniforms so that gangsters can't grab hold and choke them.

Saint Laurent Goes Black and 'Classic, Very Classic'

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — The question in every body's mind before Yves Saint Laurent's show Wednesday was "Is Paris sinking." The answer, more a lecture than a fashion show, was yes.

With a severe, no-risk collection, with practically no evening wear, was Saint Laurent trying to tell us something? "Absolutely," he said after the show. "These are real clothes." So, times are hard and he prepared to dig out all your old Saint Laurent classics — the blazer, the tunic, the safari jacket, the harlequin suit — and forget about evening. In Saint Laurent's book, there is no room for big, fancy and glamorous occasions. You can have black, very short black, or at most a sporty silk shirt (with breast pockets yet) over a long jersey skirt, a nothing look that would barely make an informal country weekend. The alternative is more square dance, with frilly shirt and long skirt.

There was so much black in what was supposed to be a spring collection that one buyer, usually a rivaling fan of Saint Laurent's, said she could easily order her next winter's collection there and then. Marvin Traub, president of Bloomingdale's, shook his head and said, "Classic, very classic," which is a polite way of saying that nothing much was new.

Saint Laurent ended with a tri-color trio of jersey dresses, so maybe he was also saying "Give in France." It is a clever man and one can't fault his sense of timing. Whereas other designers went for fantasy and folkloric, as if in some new form of fashion escapism, Saint Laurent is gingerly marking time.

Uncertain Days

For these are uncertain days for French fashion designers, offering their first collections under the new Socialist regime. Many have predicted that big parties are over. Which they are. Rich women tell you that they have cleaned out their safe-deposit boxes in fear that the government will block their hidden assets, and not too many of them are wearing their jewels these days.

Add to that the fact that the Italian designers, who seem to have adjusted to difficult economic and social conditions, are doing very well, with many stores now ordering more from Milan than from Paris, and one can understand that French morale is low down.



Saint Laurent's ultra-mini (left), updated black-and-white look.

Architects Unearth Tamerlane's Palace

REMARKS
MOSCOW — Architects have unearthed the country palace of Tamerlane, the conqueror of large areas of western Asia in the 14th and 15th centuries. Tass news agency said the palace was discovered in Soviet Uzbekistan near the city of Samarkand, which was the center of Tamerlane's empire.

Tamerlane's nomad armies conquered much of western Asia in the mid-14th century, became master of the Persian empire by 1390, and attacked India in 1398. In 1405 he launched a campaign against China, but he died that year at the age of 69.

Tass said the palace would be restored and opened to tourists.

Sondheim Is a Sign of Life In Land of the Living Dead

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune
NEW YORK — Insofar as it is possible to take a waxwork display by storm, the Royal Shakespeare Company's "Nicholas Nickleby" has stormed Broadway; some previews were sparsely attended but the official opening brought the expected raves (shows here are reported either as second comings or as natural disasters, and last accordingly five years or one night) and tickets at \$100 apiece (for both parts) are now hard to come by.

Nevertheless, with a union-dictated closing date of Jan. 3 and a total budget of \$4.5 million, the expectations are of "Nickleby" losing at least a \$100,000 even if every ticket is sold.

That in itself gives some indication of the present economic climate along the Great White Way — shows taking in upward of \$300,000 a week, among them "My Fair Lady," are doing little better than breaking even, while of last season's 70 new productions less than half a dozen will ever show a New York profit.

Accordingly, Broadway has become the land of the living dead, proof that there is indeed life long after artistic demise. Here you will still find Rex Harrison grinding out his Professor Higgins at eight shows a week. Charlotte Colburn proving that if you look closely she is still alive and working, albeit in a thriller ("A Talent for Murder") of alarming inadequacy, and Richard Harris warming over his 10-year-old screen portrayal of the once and apparently forever future King Arthur in "Camelot."

Of the 34 shows now on Broadway, less than a dozen have been written since 1975 and only about half those are straight plays; the rest make up a musical mausoleum where Lena Horne, Mickey Rooney, Ann Miller and Lauren Bacall make nightly personal appearances for out-of-town movie addicts who at \$35 a ticket find some sort of oblique reassurance in their stage presence. If all those old 1940s Hollywood stars are still alive and kicking through eight shows a

week, then surely their audiences must have survived too?

The Lauren Bacall show, "Woman of the Year," is in fact lifted from an old Tracy-Hepburn screen comedy to which has been added a score by Kander and Ebb which manages to echo "Applause," Bacall's last stage hit, so closely you wonder why they have bothered with new lyrics.

In the absence of a book, the producers have borrowed the Gene Kelly cartoon-dancing routine and managed to get it wrong, while in the absence of a finale, Bacall has borrowed the wet-hair routine from "South Pacific" and got that wrong too. The result is a shameful shambles (winner incidentally of this year's Tony award) from which only Rodrick Cook as a campy secretary emerges with something akin to dignity.

It is against this background of appalling rewrites that the flags need to be hung out yet again for Stephen Sondheim. True, his own musical, "Merrily We Roll Along," is also based on an old '30s comedy (by Kaufman and Hart) and from the first preview I witnessed it was clear that a lot needs to be done before this Hal Prince production officially opens on Nov. 1.

But there is more invention, courage and intelligence in a single moment of this show than in the rest of Broadway's 20 current musicals put together. The original play created a device (later borrowed by Pinter for "Betrayal") whereby it started at the end, with a group of depressed and corrupt 40-year-olds, and followed them back some by some across 20 years to their youthful optimism and ideals, so that the final image is of them setting out on a road we know they can never follow.

Sondheim and his dramatist, George Furth, have updated this end from the '30s to the '50s, and instead of having the show played by middle-aged actors getting younger Prince has cast it with 20 late teen-agers, all making Broadway debuts and all having to age up to 40 and then down in age. That the show works at all in this something of a miracle, and that it will soon work a great deal better I do not doubt.

Like Sondheim's "Follies" it is about the present in the past, and like his "Company" it has a fragmented structure more akin to a sequence of short stories than a book. It is a musical about lost dreams and discovered nightmares, and it contains (in "Old Friends" and "Our Time") two of the most haunting and lyrical numbers that even he has ever written. Whether it will appeal to a Broadway audience capable of giving Lauren Bacall a standing ovation without being struck by lightning remains to be seen.

"Amadeus" (John Wood now starring) and "Children of a Lesser God" apart, the only good straight play on Broadway is Lanford Wilson's woefully Chekhovian "Fifth of July," set in Lebanon, Mo. This is one of those multi-generational family sagas at which Britten Enid Bagnold and N.C. Hunter once excelled. An anecdotal piece (as was Wilson's "Talley's Folly") concerning the walking wounded of the American '60s, it's about drugs and drink and homosexuality and Vietnam and the rock business but in the end it's mainly about the selling of a family home and may very well be America's own "Cherry Orchard."

But if Broadway is otherwise dead, this is one of those multi-generational family sagas at which Britten Enid Bagnold and N.C. Hunter once excelled. An anecdotal piece (as was Wilson's "Talley's Folly") concerning the walking wounded of the American '60s, it's about drugs and drink and homosexuality and Vietnam and the rock business but in the end it's mainly about the selling of a family home and may very well be America's own "Cherry Orchard."

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In Cairo, Americans Approach Diplomacy On the Grand Scale

By Loren Jenkins

CAIRO — Almost two weeks after the assassination of Sadat, the U.S. Embassy cannot say with certainty how many others were killed and wounded in a political attack. Following the Oct. 6 assault, a political officer was assigned to what seemed a routine task of compiling the casualty list for transmission to Washington.

When he encountered difficulties, extra officers were added to track down the information. But repeated contacts with the Foreign Ministry, Defense Ministry, office of the president and the Interior Ministry have produced a count of eight dead and 24 wounded, that count by resident journalists puts the toll at nine dead and 32 wounded.

The troubles of the embassy officials illustrate the more general problems that U.S. diplomats in Cairo encounter daily, trying to keep abreast of important and complex internal developments in a nation where Washington has invested so much money and hope.

In this, the largest U.S. diplomatic mission in the world, performance has suffered from overdependence on official information from the Egyptian government, shortage of other sources able to provide a countervailing and unfamiliarity with the intricacies of Egypt among a vast majority of the huge embassy staff, which consists, for the most part, of recent arrivals. Only a tiny minority of the Americans speak Arabic, the country's predominant language.

"I haven't been here long enough to develop the sort of contacts I need to really do the job," said a key embassy department head who, like most of his senior colleagues, arrived in Cairo this summer. "We have a lot to do."

That became obvious with the embassy's surprise that Sadat had been killed by a commando group led by a lieutenant from the army — which they had been assured was cleared of any potential subversive Islamic extremists. It was underlined by the fact that the embassy took six hours to determine that Sadat had indeed been killed, and by the problems that have dogged efforts to compile the exact casualty list.

Edgy at Comparison

Discussion of such lapses has made the diplomats edgy about any comparison of their performance with that in the U.S. Embassy in Iran during the waning days of the rule of the late shah — also made a pillar of Washington's policy in the region until his overthrow in 1979 by Moslem fundamentalists.

To compare Ambassador Alfred L. Atherton Jr.'s embassy in Cairo today with William H. Sullivan's in Tehran is, in the words of one U.S. diplomat here, a "flawed analogy" resulting from public obsession with the experience in Iran.

Certainly there are differences. In Iran, U.S. diplomats — and the CIA — were prohibited by an unwritten accord with the shah to contact members of the Iranian opposition; in Cairo, under Sadat, embassy personnel maintained contacts with the official opposition.

In Iran, U.S. diplomats failed to perceive the ultimate force of the Islamic fundamentalist movement that toppled the shah until it was too late in Cairo, embassy political officers regularly have monitored Islamic fundamentalist demonstrations and tried to assess the strengths and leadership of the burgeoning Islamic movement in Egypt.

The one area where comparison with Iran seems unavoidable, however, is the extent to which, given the autocratic nature of both the shah's and Sadat's governments, the U.S. ambassadors in Tehran and Cairo relied on the perceptions of the rulers.

Most important information in Cairo, as in Tehran under the shah, was passed directly to the U.S. ambassador by the ruler — or here, by his deputy, Hosni Mubarak, then vice president and now president.

In Egypt's system, power and policy decisions were so strictly the monopoly of the ruler that even key ministers were kept in the dark about policies until they were ready to be sprung on the public.

Distractions

Yet Sadat was impeded from knowing all the important currents. Those below often feared to tell him. At the same time he was distracted by his concentration on international affairs — particularly negotiations with Israel under the Camp David accord.

If the U.S. officials continued to believe in Sadat's personal popularity in Egypt, this reflected in part Mr. Atherton's acceptance of Sadat's own confidence on that point. If the U.S. Embassy was also surprised by Sadat's assassination, it was in large part because Sadat had led Mr. Atherton and others in believe the fundamentalist extremists were neutralized by a crackdown in September. About 1,500 civilians and several hundred members of the military were rounded up, most of them accused of being Moslem extremists, as were Sadat's assassins.

Information-gathering at any level other than at the top presented U.S. diplomats with another problem. Mid-level Egyptian officials are often badly informed or reluctant to take any initiative.

"The people we deal with at a working level are often not very knowledgeable," said one diplomat. "When they are, they often only want to deal at an ambassadorial level, which, if you aren't the ambassador, makes things difficult."

Such problems have been compounded by turnover of key personnel. Some U.S. officials, who blame the problem on poor planning by the State Department personnel office, said that 30 percent of senior diplomats in the embassy were transferred during the summer; only Mr. Atherton and his chief for the Agency for International Development had survived the rash of replacements.

New Officers

In recent months the embassy has had a new deputy chief, head of the political section, economic chief, commercial counselor, International Communication Agency director, chief of the military cooperation mission and agricultural counselor.

The turnover in the economic section, and in the smaller commercial section, has been 100 percent this year, diplomats said.

Not only has there been a flood of new personnel in key jobs, but many of them also are not Middle East specialists. Officials insist

that knowledge of the Arabic language is not that important for most jobs and that Arabists have been assigned where needed. But there are only 15 fluent Arabic speakers among the U.S. mission's 872 U.S. citizens. The embassy also has 500 local employees.

The problems caused by such a turnover of staff are compounded by the very size of it. Many useful members must devote their efforts in maintaining the bureaucracy.

In 1973, when Ambassador Hermann F. Elits arrived in Cairo to reopen the embassy after the rupture of relations in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, he had a staff of six Americans. Three years later, his staff had grown to 35, a mission that is remembered by journalists and Egyptian officials for its devoted professionalism.

'Straphangers'

Mr. Elits tried during the rest of his five-year tour to resist Washington agencies' penchant for sending what he called "a lot of straphangers," but when he left, the staff had grown in 190. In a departing interview, he said, "It could get out of hand. It's a mistake." Yet the growth accelerated.

After the 1978 Camp David accord, hundreds of Americans were rushed to Cairo to help administer the military and economic aid that flowed from Sadat's agreement to make peace with Israel. Today, two years after Mr. Atherton replaced Mr. Elits, and with a combined military and economic aid program topping \$1.5 billion a year, the embassy plans a 14-story building to contain the swollen staff.

For all the size of the U.S. official establishment, only a handful is involved in keeping



Alfred L. Atherton Jr.

Mr. Atherton and the U.S. government abreast of critical events and trends in Egypt.

The ambassador's key staff is drawn from 12 political officers, eight economic officers, ICA's 10-member information staff, and 12 military attaches. Of the 125 members of the immediate chancery staff, 44 are administrators and 18 are Marine guards.

AID has 438 Americans here, including 300 contract employees, and 255 in the office of military cooperation oversee deliveries of U.S. military equipment and the training of Egyptians in its use.

Some diplomats complain privately that the growth of the mission has been so great and so fast that it has detracted from rather than increased the efficiency of the embassy.

Diminishing Returns

"Somewhere there is a point of diminishing returns in the number of people staffing a mission," said a diplomat who wished to remain anonymous. "The embassy here was a great and professional institution when it was still small and manageable. Now it has grown beyond all imagination and in the process even the level of confidence has declined."

Certainly the administration of such an establishment as well as the demands of monitoring Egypt's negotiations with Israel have limited Mr. Atherton's ability to focus on the internal Egyptian issues — on which U.S. Middle East policy ultimately may depend.

Yet Mr. Atherton, in an interview, said: "I am convinced we have had all the access in the Egyptian government and all elements of society necessary to remain well-informed. We have been aware of the need to understand the body politic of Egypt, what the trends are, and we have had the understanding of the government of Egypt in that effort."

Mr. Atherton said that his embassy has not been caught off guard by events, despite the surprise of Sadat's assassination, which, he points out, could hardly have been predicted.

He says that the fundamentalist movement, which appears to be the only significant opposition to the Egyptian government, has not proved capable of staging a mass rising against the government such as Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's in Iran. Thus he indicates that the embassy's conclusion, that the Moslem extremists had little grass-roots support in Egypt, was accurate.

In private, U.S. diplomats express confidence, still, that the Egyptian government — if not the U.S. Embassy — has the ability to discover subversives. These officials say no serious danger to the government is expected from that quarter, even if it can cause isolated incidents.

9% of Everyone Who Ever Lived Is Alive Now

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK — Barry Goldensohn, a poet on the faculty of Hampshire College, was reading a poem early this year and came across lines that jarred his credulity. "There are now more of us/Alive than ever have been dead," William Matthews had written in a poem published in the periodical *Vegetable Box* No. 4.

Could this be true? Mr. Goldensohn asked a colleague, Arthur H. Westing, professor of ecology and dean of natural science at the college in Amherst, Mass. No, Prof. Westing replied, and after several weeks of research and calculations he arrived at an estimate of how many humans have ever lived: 50 billion.

But if the poet was exercising his license — the world population today is 4.4 billion — his point about the modern population explosion was nonetheless reinforced by Prof. Westing.

If the estimate of 50 billion is correct, it means that the 4.4 billion people alive today represent 9 percent of all Homo sapiens who have ever lived over a period of 300,000 years. It means also that more people are alive at this moment than lived and died

through the entire Paleolithic age, the pre-agriculture hunter-gatherer period that spanned 86 percent of human tenure on earth.

Prof. Westing published the result of his calculations in the July-August issue of the *Journal of BioScience*, noting that his estimate updated and improved on previous calculations of all-time human population. The estimate, he said, could prove useful to biologists studying evolution and genetics as well as to anthropologists, archaeologists and historians.

In the report, he said that three earlier estimates were out of date or "otherwise flawed," primarily by using what he said were inappropriate starting dates for Homo sapiens and also inappropriate assumption of life spans.

One estimate, made by E.S. Deevey Jr. in 1960, came to 110 billion people through 1950. But the figure was reached by assuming a population of 125,000 existed 1 million years ago, which would mean that such precursor species as Homo erectus and Homo habilis were included.

Other earlier estimates, running to 69 billion and 71 billion, also assumed starting points before the hypothesized emergence of Homo sapiens. Moreover, these estimates were based on assumptions that the average

person's life span throughout human existence was 25 years or, in one calculation, ranged from 16 to 20 to 25 over time.

For his calculations, Prof. Westing singled out eight key dates, assumed geometric rather than arithmetic growth from one date to the next and used an average human life span that varied from 20 years during the early period of human existence to 50 in recent years. He adopted the year 298,000 B.C. as an appropriate starting point for Homo sapiens on the basis of an analysis by Bernard G. Campbell, a British anthropologist, who wrote "Human Evolution: An Introduction to Man's Adaptations," one of the standard books in the field.

Thus, according to Prof. Westing's equations of exponential growth, from two Homo sapiens in 298,000 B.C. sprang 2.7 billion people over the next 258,000 years of the Paleolithic age. He also established estimates of population at the next seven key points in human life, times of transition when population growth appeared to shift in a higher rate.

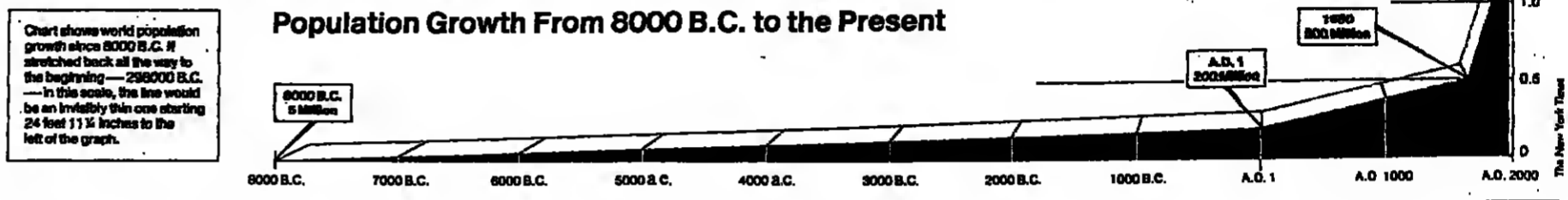
At the transition between the Paleolithic and Mesolithic ages, 40,000 B.C., for example, the world population was about 3 million. At 8,000 B.C., the dawn of agriculture, it was about 5 million. At the birth of

Christ, it was 200 million, a figure that has been established to a fair degree of accuracy by the many anthropologists and archaeologists who have studied that time. This date thus serves as a "known" checkpoint in Prof. Westing's calculations.

The other key points in the calculations are the year 1650, the time of transition to literate ages, when the population is estimated to have been 500 million; the year 1850, the transition to the industrial age, population 1 billion; 1945, the end of World War II and the advent of the nuclear age, 2.3 billion.

The 1945 and 1980 populations are the only ones based on relatively thorough census data. The first series of censuses taken at regular intervals of no more than 10 years was begun by Sweden in 1750; the decennial census in the United States began in 1790. But the population of many parts of the world remained uncounted until after World War II.

Prof. Westing's calculations, besides illustrating the extremely slow growth of human population up to this century, also shows that about 80 percent of all humans who ever lived (most of those through 1650, a point when the printed word began to be influential in human affairs) were illiterate.



In Jerusalem's Holy Places, Prayer Becomes Politics

By David K. Shipler

JERUSALEM — Shortly after noon last Thursday, a group of about 30 Jews walked briskly up a long, curved ramp to the Gate of the Mughrains, which opens onto Jerusalem's Temple Mount.

There, through the narrow opening, lay the land on which the temples of Solomon and Herod had stood, and where two Moslem mosques now mark the third holiest place of Islam.

All morning, tourists had been going onto the Temple Mount through this gate. But when the Jews approached, they were met by a row of six policemen — some Arabs, some Jews — who blocked their way.

A few of the young men in yarmulkes tried to push past the officers, but were roughly shoved back. The rest stood and sang Israeli songs. They were denied entrance because of the incendiary act they wanted to perform there: They wanted to pray.

At the focal point of the Holy Land, where religious intensity reaches an angry pitch, prayers can be an act of politics, even of war.

There is no more highly disputed or emotional place for Jews and Moslems to ply out their religious conflict, and they have been doing it in this way every week or so for the last 14 years, ever since Israel captured East Jerusalem and the Old City in the 1967 Middle East War.

Moslem Control

Israeli policy was to leave Moslem and Christian holy sites in Moslem and Christian hands. This meant that the Temple Mount — a flat, 35-acre trapezoid of elevated ground just inside the Old City walls — would remain under Moslem control. As a place for prayer, Jews had the Western Wall, also known as the Wailing Wall, which is the western retaining wall of the mount.

By Marilee Simons

BELMOPAN, Belize — They still have nightmares about being killed in the dark, and sometimes their children run shaking and screaming from their makeshift beds.

It has taken them weeks to cross the soggy mountain trails, the flat savannas and the murky ooze of the rain forest, dodging jaguars and snakes. At times they caught wild turkeys or iguanas; sometimes they ate nothing for days.

They are the 7,000 men, women and children who have secretly crossed the 400 miles (640 kilometers) from El Salvador to Belize because they could no longer live with death at home.

The figure of 7,000 was compiled by the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, and it is only a fraction of the estimated 280,000 refugees created by El Salvador's civil war. What makes them different is that they have been welcomed here.

In Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and the United States, the thousands of wanderers, often lacking legal visas, have been harried by the authorities. In newly independent Belize, wedged between Guatemala and Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula, they found that no one tried to drive them away.

Belize, with its 3 million acres of idle land and a population of only 145,000, is looking for farmers and pioneers. It can use people willing to put up with hardship to till good but untended land. Refugees, above all El Salvador's peasants with their reputation for hard work, qualify.

In January, the Belize government informed officials representing the United States and the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees that it would welcome 1,000 refugees from Haiti and 1,000 from Vietnam as long as they were willing to farm.

Belize officials said they realized this was a small number compared to the enormous settlement problems faced by Washington, yet they say they are surprised that they have received no reply from either the UN agency or Washington.

[Sources at the U.S. State Department and the UN agency said Belize's offer was under consideration.]

The Jews did not possess the Temple Mount since their Second Temple was destroyed by the Romans in 70 A.D. In the seventh century, the Moslems built the Mosque of Omar, or Dome of the Rock, there, enshrining an outcropping of rock from which Mohammed was believed to have left the earth on his journey to heaven. In the eighth century, a second mosque, Al Aqsa, was completed. The Crusaders captured both in the 11th century, but were driven out by the Moslems in the 12th century.

No Israeli government has felt willing to withstand the political — and probably military — repercussions of dislodging them and, as a few fervent believers would like, building a third temple.

But every attempt at Jewish prayer, or even archaeological excavation, alarms the Moslem hierarchy. Every move is taken as a precursor to expulsion.

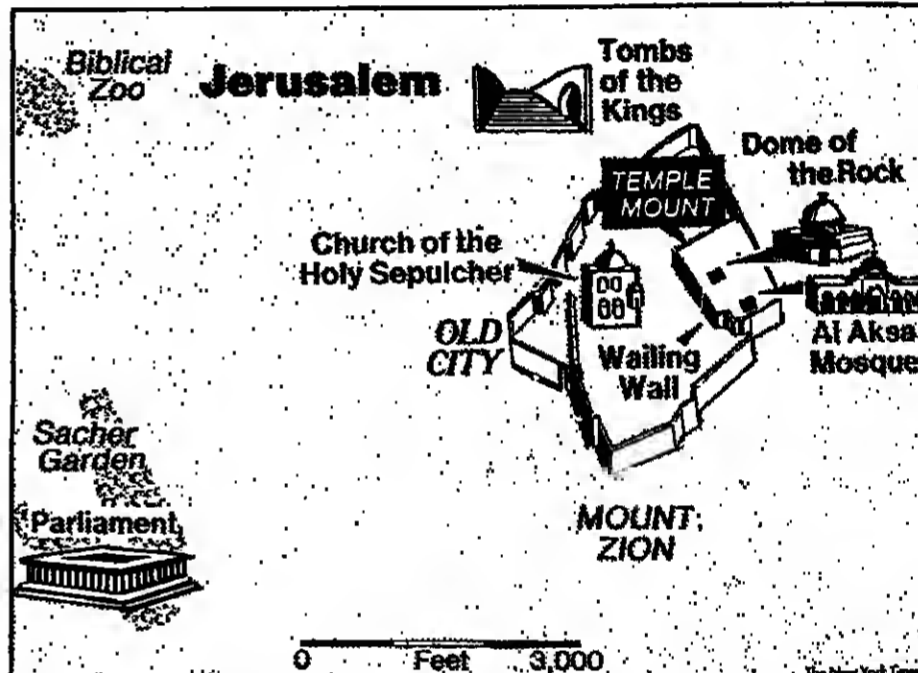
Bluff and Negotiation

Since 1967, small groups of Jews, led by Gershon Solomon, a former Jerusalem councilman in Prime Minister Menachem Begin's Herut Party, have rushed, bluffed, negotiated and sneaked their way through one gate or another onto the Temple Mount to get in a few moments of prayer before being expelled by the police or assaulted by the Arabs.

In mid-June, the police allowed a small group up under the condition that they did not open their prayer books. "The police walked around with us, escorted us, then told us to leave," said Wayne Perlmutter, a 23-year-old immigrant from Woodmere, N.Y.

"Eventually we were allowed to sit down, with no books, and learn," he said. "The Arabs would stand 3 feet from us listening, and if they thought they heard anything like a prayer, they'd go to the cops and have us kicked out. It was really degrading."

In subsequent weeks, Mr. Perlmutter said,



the small groups of worshippers would sit and study Torah. "Arabs would come and pray right next to us — and it's not easy to learn with 300 Arabs sitting next to you chanting, 'God is great.'"

On the Ninth of Av, the date in the Jewish calendar marking the destruction of the Second Temple, 15 to 20 Jews went onto the mount to read the Book of Lamentations. Arabs attacked them with sticks and fists. Mr. Perlmutter said. Since the Ninth of Av, which fell on Aug. 9 this year, groups of Jews have been locked out completely. Only individuals,

covering their yarmulkes with caps, manage to get onto the mount as tourists to pray quietly, unnoticed.

At the end of Yom Kippur, on Oct. 8, Mr. Perlmutter said he and a friend, Nahum Tuchman, ran through a gate onto the mount and blew shofars, the ram's horns that are sounded on Rosh Hashana and at the end of Yom Kippur. Policemen and Arabs grabbed him, hit him and choked him, he said, but there was some satisfaction in having sounded the shofar from the Temple Mount, for the first time in many centuries.

For Salvadoran Refugees, Belize Is Promised Land

Some of them loud and angry, some very quiet. The trek to Belize had taken three to five weeks. They had starved, been lost, often afraid. There were snakes and tigers in the jungle.

"Dangerous cats, like the jaguar and the ocelot," said a middle-aged man, pointing at his machete. "I had no defense other than this."

But those dangers, he said, seemed small next to life back in Sonsonate. "There we were up against machine guns," he said. "There was no defense for us at all."

Some of the women now earn a little in the market of Belmopan. Several young men take the bus to Belize City to wash dishes and sweep floors.

Some of the families may be moved soon. In the fertile Belize River Valley, just north of here, the government has donated 6,000 acres of farmland. A contribution of \$1.5 million from the United Nations will go toward infrastructure — a school, a commissary and community center to settle 200 Salvadoran families to farm there.

As the bulldozers are starting this month, this project has all the makings of a modest but rare success story for El Salvador's refugees, thousands of whom are stuck in refugee camps in Honduras or hiding in U.S. and Mexican cities dreading discovery and deportation.

But the leniency toward Salvadoran refugees is not likely to be open-ended. The government of Prime Minister George C. Price has already been criticized by black groups that fear the influx from the south is "whitening" a country where the racial balance tips easily.

Although the UN High Commissioner for Refugees believes there are about 7,000 Salvadorans, there is no figure yet for the growing flow of Guatemalans escaping the harsh and still escalating violence there. Border patrols report that Guatemalan Quiche and Kekchi Indians arrive almost constantly across the southern jungle trails. There is no way to keep track of them.

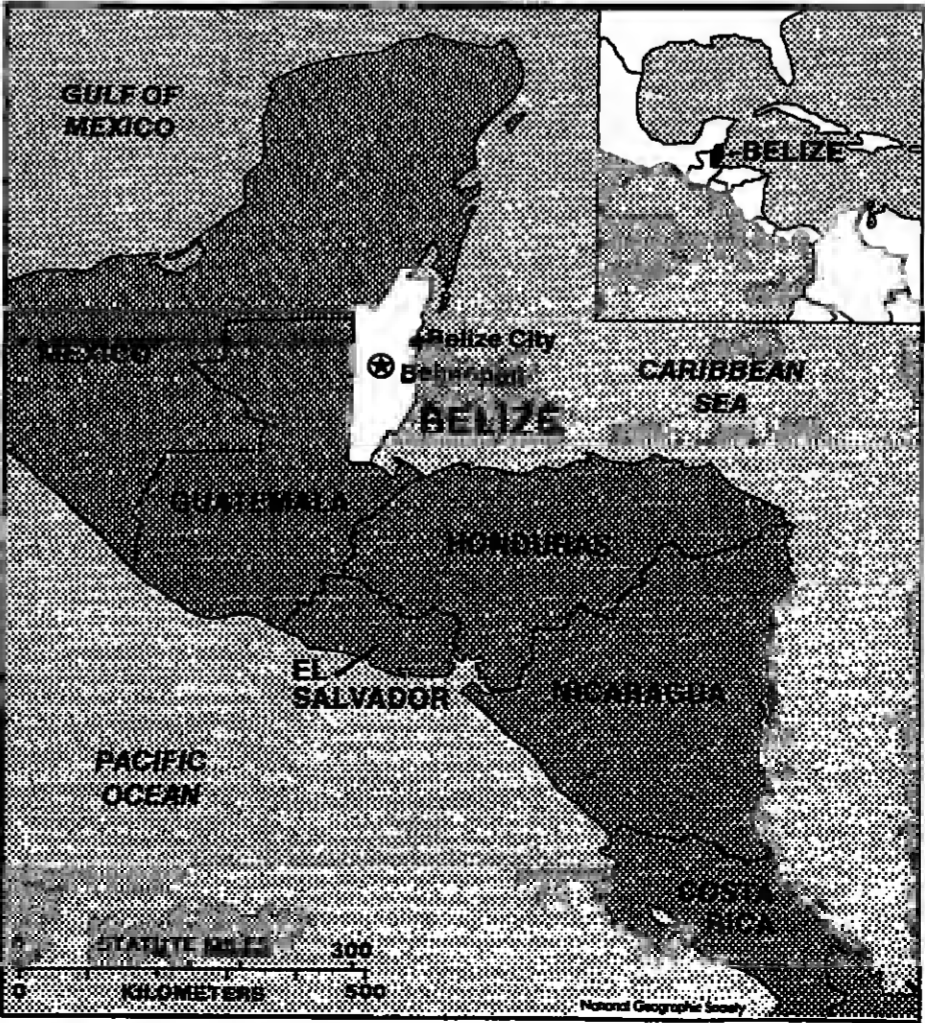
In the past, Belize has always had a black majority, the descendants of the West Indian slaves brought here to work the logging camps of this former British colony.

They became lawyers, civil servants, and the police and took over the bureaucracy as the British withdrew.

In the 1980 census, however, blacks were outnumbered for the first time by the Maya and Carib Indians and the descendants of Mexicans, Britons, Lebanese and Chinese.

"It's a delicate situation," said a government official, himself of mixed race. "The Latins are having more children while many skilled blacks are emigrating to the United States. The Latins tend to be racist. The blacks see they are being displaced and are afraid to become second-class citizens in their own land."

The debate here, therefore, is how to avoid disturbing the ethnic balance and possible racial strife. The options, as an official described them, are: strict patrol of the borders in case of a refugee flood, bringing in black refugees from Haiti or Africa, or enticing some of the 30,000 Belizeans now living in the United States to come home.



BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

U.K. to Sell Nearly Half of Cable and Wireless

LONDON — The British government will sell nearly half the shares of state-owned Cable and Wireless, the world's largest telecommunications operator, the Kleinwort Benson merchant bank said Wednesday.

The bank is the main underwriter for an offer to the public of more than 133 million shares at £1.68 each, for a £223-million total. Seventy million of the shares will be new, raising £35 million in equity capital.

The government will retain 50 percent of the total shares, plus one share, the bank said.

Cable and Wireless manages national telephone networks in 13 other countries and telex and telegram operations in several others. The company, which received government permission last week to operate in Britain for the first time, expects profits of £84 million this year against £62 million last year.

Credit Suisse Expects Lower Net Profit

ZURICH — Credit Suisse said this year's net profit is not expected to reach the record 281 million Swiss francs (about \$151 million) of 1980. In its quarterly report, the Swiss bank said the lower forecast resulted from increased provisions that will have to be made on account of present conditions on the money and capital markets and generally higher risks.

By contrast, earlier this month, Union Bank of Switzerland's chief executive, Nikolaus Senn, said his bank's 1981 net profit will exceed last year's record 334 million francs.

Triumph-Adler Sees Loss Despite Sales Rise

BONN — Volkswagenwerk's subsidiary Triumph-Adler expects 1981 group turnover to rise to around 2 billion Deutsche marks from 1.65 billion DM in 1980. But a Triumph-Adler spokesman said the group still expects to report an unspecified loss this year after last year's loss of 86 million DM.

Triumph-Adler said in August its parent company showed a first-half loss and expected the parent company's losses to total around 10 million DM in all of 1981.

The spokesman said Triumph-Adler now expects cuts in its domestic work force of 8,700 to total 2,000, instead of the earlier estimate of 2,500.

W. German Vehicle Output up in Month

FRANKFURT — West German vehicle production rose in September to 371,600 units from 346,316 in the 1980 month, the industry association said Wednesday. But output in the first nine months of 1981 fell to 2.59 million from 2.71 million in the 1980 period, it added.

Car production in September rose to 343,800 from 311,229 units a year ago, but commercial vehicle output dropped 21 percent to 27,800 units. The association said domestic demand for cars is stronger but the rise in export orders is flattening.

Vehicle exports in September totaled 202,500, versus the year-ago figure of 188,565, but exports in the first nine months were down 4 percent to 1.51 million units, the association added.

Salzgitter Expects Significantly Higher Losses

BONN — State-owned Salzgitter expects group losses to be significantly higher in the year ended September 1981, than the previous year's loss of 85 million DM, mainly due to the European steel industry recession, a company spokesman said Wednesday.

The spokesman, speaking from Hanover, said group turnover is expected to rise 5.7 percent to a provisional 11.59 billion DM. Turnover in the group's troubled steel operations is estimated to have risen only 1.3 percent over the year-ago period to 2.71 billion DM, and losses in the sector are expected to total between 150 million and 200 million DM after showing a profit of 15 million DM a year earlier.

Crude steel production fell 8 percent to a provisional 4.1 million metric tons, while rolled steel production dropped to 3.4 million tons from 3.6 million. The spokesman said that Salzgitter is actively exploring the possibility of closer cooperation between its Stahlwerke Peine-Salzgitter steel division and the Estel-Hoesch and Krupp Stahl steel concerns.

Delays on IBM Storage Unit Give Hope to Competitors

By James A. White AP-Dow Jones NEW YORK — Production problems with International Business Machine's new data-storage device have forced the company to push back delivery dates to customers by an average of 14 months. As a result, many of the company's competitors in this field hope to cash in on the computer giant's troubles.

The IBM data-storage device for large computers holds more information and retrieves it faster than anything on the market — all for about 25 percent less than the cost of acquiring the same capacity with current products. The problem is that the device is such a technological advance that IBM has had trouble producing it.

An official of Storage Technology Corp., a major IBM competitor, says, "We think this is a significant opportunity for us." Computer analyst Raymond C. Freeman agreed, saying, "IBM is going to lose a lot of revenue because of this, and Storage Tech is picking up a lot of it."

IBM's new storage device, called the model 3380, is the latest in its family of disk drives, so-called because of their rotating disks that hold and recall information. Model 3380, depending on the features, ranges in price from \$81,000 to \$111,600.

The new model has four times the storage space and more than twice the transfer speed of its predecessor, model 3350.

IBM competitors will not have anything to match the model 3380 for at least a year.

IBM's announcement in June, 1980, that the sophisticated new device would be available in the

first quarter of this year could not have been better timed. Demand for storage devices will grow 45 percent a year into the mid-1980s, according to industry forecasts.

The model 3380 would soak up much of that demand, IBM thought, with sales of its predecessor, model 3350, remaining brisk in the meantime.

With the problems encountered by IBM, however, most analysts say the computer maker will not get into high-volume production of the 3380s until at least 1982. Adding to the delays is the "marked increase" in military-related orders for the device that IBM says it has received; it must give priority to those orders.

"Everyone is a broker" Furthermore, normal order cancellations that would ease the pressure are not being received. "Everyone is a broker," hoping to sell or lease any 3380s they do not need to other waiting customers, says computer analyst David Stein of the Gartner Group.

To make matters worse, IBM said last month that it had "oversubscribed" deliveries of 3350s to customers in the first half of 1982 — which means some of those deliveries might also be late. IBM is trying to avoid that by offering earlier delivery of one model 3380 to customers willing to delay or cancel orders for four model 3350s.

Analysts say IBM's problems have given two or three more years of life to competitors' 3350-class products and have also offered them a wider inroad to IBM's customer base.

London Exchange Steps Up Controls To Avert Failures LONDON — The London Stock Exchange has appointed an inspector to monitor the activities of brokerage firms following some recent financial failures, chairman Nicholas Goodison said Wednesday.

He said the exchange will also strengthen its department responsible for monitoring the accounts of member firms.

Gas, Oil Finds Upgraded in Norway, Canada Major Gas Field in North Sea 4,000 BPD in Hibernia Well

OSLO — Test drillings indicate Norway has a major gas field in the North Sea northeast of Bergen, figures released Wednesday by the nation's Petroleum Directorate indicate.

Egil Bergsaker, who is in charge of mapping Norway's offshore oil and gas reserves, told reporters the proven commercial gas reserves of block 31-2 had just been upgraded from 550 billion to 650 billion cubic meters, making it three times as big as the Frigg field.

He said the block is estimated to contain 1.6 trillion cubic meters — 40 times the annual volume that the Soviet Union expects to move to Western Europe through its planned pipeline from Siberia.

Operators Norske Shell, with a 35-percent interest in block 31-2, said production could begin around 1990 and a report declaring the field commercial is expected by the end of next year.

Statoll, Norway's state oil company, has a 50-percent stake in the block. The state's Norsk Hydro has 5 percent, as have Coocooc Norway and Superior Oil.

Late Slump Erases Gains on Wall Street

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange followed the lead of the weakening bond market and closed narrowly lower Wednesday, despite showing modest gains most of the day.

The Dow Jones industrial average was ahead 5 1/2 points at mid-afternoon but changed direction late in the day and ended off 0.85 at 851.03. Declines led advances by around 800 to 700 and volume

helped to set the stage for the success of the takeover bid. News reports have hinted that the parent company, besides having a substantial interest in two of Pargesa's four major stockholders, may have sharply reduced its 60-percent interest in Paribas-Swiss at roughly the time the takeover bid was made Oct. 9.

Mr. Delors said that Mr. Mousa had "helped prepare" the takeover bid by ordering the sale of part of the parent company's stockholding in its Swiss unit.

"Our inquiry shows that the chairman of Paribas gave orders to facilitate the takeover offer," Mr. Delors told Parliament.

He said the government had warned managers of banks due to be nationalized not to change their companies' structure without telling the government. Mr. Delors said, and all have complied except one.

The Paribas board said later that the company's honorary president and administrator Jacques de Fouchier will run the bank for a provisional three-month period until the Socialist government appoints its own chairman once the bank is nationalized.

Mr. Mousa's resignation followed a National Assembly vote earlier in the day to approve Article 27 of the bill to nationalize five major industrial companies: 36 banks as well as Paribas and Cie. Financière de l'Indochine et de Suez, the holding company of another leading banking and investment group.

Article 27 refers to the nationalization of Paribas and Indosuez and was carried by 333 votes to 154. Parliament has already approved clauses on the nationalization of industrial companies and French banks, but a final vote on the first reading of the bill is not expected until next week, parliamentary sources said.

The bill then goes to the Senate, where the Socialist government is in a minority, and then to a joint Assembly-Senate committee to solve any disagreements.

Paribas is said to have rejected the offer for Paribas-Swiss, but indications are that it earlier had

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Mr. Delors said that Mr. Mousa had "helped prepare" the takeover bid by ordering the sale of part of the parent company's stockholding in its Swiss unit.

"Our inquiry shows that the chairman of Paribas gave orders to facilitate the takeover offer," Mr. Delors told Parliament.

He said the government had warned managers of banks due to be nationalized not to change their companies' structure without telling the government. Mr. Delors said, and all have complied except one.

The Paribas board said later that the company's honorary president and administrator Jacques de Fouchier will run the bank for a provisional three-month period until the Socialist government appoints its own chairman once the bank is nationalized.

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland — The oil and gas reserves in the Hibernia oil field off Canada's east coast are greater than previously thought, Mobil Oil Canada said Wednesday.

The company said the fourth well drilled on the Hibernia geological structure, southeast of St. John's, had produced oil flows of more than 4,000 barrels per day.

Of tests at five depths, the highest oil flow, equal to 4,642 barrels per day, was recorded between 3,783 and 3,788 meters below the sea floor. At 3,850 meters, flow rates were calculated at 4,600 barrels a day of oil and 192,363 cubic meters of gas per day.

The well, Hibernia K-18, is the third step-out well — a well drilled to confirm the findings of an exploratory well — constructed since the initial Hibernia discovery in 1979. A Mobil spokesman said additional step-out wells would probably be required.

Partners in the K-18 well are Mobil Oil Canada, Gulf Canada Resources, Chevron Standard, Petro-Canada and Columbia Gas Development of Canada.

U.S. Opposes Beer Merger

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department announced Wednesday that it would oppose the acquisition by G. Heileman Brewing Co. of Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co. as a violation of antitrust law.

Assistant Attorney General William F. Baxter, in charge of the antitrust division, said that if the parties continue with their planned transaction the department will file a civil antitrust suit seeking to block the merger.

Mr. Baxter said the suit would allege that a merger would substantially lessen competition in the manufacture and sale of beer in violation of Section 7 of the Clayton Act.

The action marked the first time since the Reagan administration took office that the Justice Department has moved to stop a corporate merger. Attorney General William French Smith had indicated that the Justice Department would take a more liberal attitude toward mergers than its predecessors, declaring that "bigness is not necessarily badness."

In the giant merger earlier this year between Conoco and Du Pont, the department was an agreement that Conoco would and a joint chemical plant venture in Texas with Monsanto Co. before the merger went through.

Heileman has offered to buy Schlitz for \$17 a share, or a total of \$494 million in cash and stock. The deal has been accepted by Schlitz directors who earlier rejected a competing offer from Pabst.

The Heileman-Schlitz deal was viewed throughout the business community as one of the first clear tests of how far the administration would go in liberalizing its view of corporate mergers.

Commerce Secretary Baldrige said the GNP decline indicates a "slight" recession and added he sees no immediate end to the period of economic sluggishness that began last spring with the first quarter decline in U.S. GNP.

However, George L. Perry of the Brookings Institution, warned the Joint Economic Committee, "The economy is entering a serious recession." He predicted the slump will continue for the next three quarters, with unemployment rising at least a full percentage point to 8 1/2 percent and corporate profits depressed.

And he added, "1982 as a whole will be the third year in a row of disappointing business investment, rising unemployment, and near-depression in the housing and automobile industries."

In contrast, Lawrence Chimerine of Chase Econometrics told the committee he expects the economy to begin growing again in the first quarter. "A sharp recession is not likely," he said. "In my view, the weakness we are currently experiencing ... represents another stop period in [the] stop-and-go pattern of recent years, rather than a traditional recession."

After adjustment for inflation, every major sector of GNP fell in the third quarter except for personal consumption expenditures, the department said. Consumer spending rose in part because of a jump in auto sales in August. But in September and October new car sales fell once more, indicating personal outlays in the fourth quarter likely will be less than in the third, analysts said.

The most significant drop reported by the Commerce Department occurred in net exports, as the U.S. trade position continued to worsen during the quarter. Business investment in plants and equipment declined, as did investment in housing. Spending for housing construction was 20-percent below that of first quarter.

Most forecasters pin their hopes for a recovery on a decline of interest rates, the high levels of which are blamed for the present slump. "Provided that steps are taken to bring down interest rates, a moderate expansion should begin some time in 1982," Mr. Chimerine said.

Allen Sinai of Data Resources, another economic consulting firm, agreed. "A turnaround in the first half of 1982 would be conditional on sufficient declines of interest rates during the fourth quarter to provide stimulus to housing, consumption and business investment."

However, administration officials have said they have no intention of proposing new policies to combat the recession, such as emergency spending increases or looser Federal Reserve Board control of the money supply.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Oct. 21, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

Table with columns for currency, rate, and bank. Includes Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, New York, Paris, Zurich, and BEU.

Dollar Values

Table with columns for currency, rate, and bank. Includes Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Italy, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, U.K., and U.S.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Units of 100. (d) Units of 1,000.

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Output in U.S. Drops 0.6% in 3d Quarter

By John M. Berry Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — The U.S. output of goods and services fell in the third quarter, giving further confirmation the economy is in a recession, while the inflation rate rose sharply, the Commerce Department reported Wednesday.

The decline in the third quarter gross national product was at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 0.6 percent, after adjustment for inflation — slightly steeper than the 0.5 percent drop indicated in the department's "Flash" assessment made a few weeks ago.

However, department economists said later revisions of the preliminary estimates, which will incorporate more information from September when the economy was weakening, probably will show an even larger drop, perhaps as much as a 3 percent rate.

The inflation rate, as measured by the GNP price deflator, surged to a 9.4 percent annual rate from 6.4 percent in the second quarter, the department said.

Most forecasters, including those in the Reagan administration, now expect the economy to continue to decline in the fourth quarter. The economists are divided over whether the slump will hit bottom this winter or next spring. Most predictions, however, are that the overall decline in economic activity will be mild.

Recession Warning Commerce Secretary Baldrige said the GNP decline indicates a "slight" recession and added he sees no immediate end to the period of economic sluggishness that began last spring with the first quarter decline in U.S. GNP.

However, George L. Perry of the Brookings Institution, warned the Joint Economic Committee, "The economy is entering a serious recession." He predicted the slump will continue for the next three quarters, with unemployment rising at least a full percentage point to 8 1/2 percent and corporate profits depressed.

And he added, "1982 as a whole will be the third year in a row of disappointing business investment, rising unemployment, and near-depression in the housing and automobile industries."

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Japan Accepts Export Pact

From Agency Dispatches PARIS — Japan has accepted the terms of an international pact on export credits, paving the way for 22 leading industrial countries to reduce export subsidies by between 20 and 25 percent, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said Wednesday.

The four-part agreement limits the use of low-interest government-subsidized loans for export markets and became final with the approval of Japan. The OECD takes effect Nov. 16, the OECD said.

Japan's OECD delegation had said it could not accept the compromise formula put forward by the EEC at a meeting two weeks ago in Paris and would have to refer the matter back to their government. On Tuesday, Japan formally approved the formula, that made an allowance for lower financial market rates in Japan.

Canada, the last country to approve the agreement, announced its formal acceptance Wednesday. The agreement ended 2 1/2 years of deadlock on the Arrangement on Officially Supported Export Credits. In general, it calls for an increase from 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 percent in minimum allowable interest rates for export rates for all currencies except the Japanese yen.

The new rates will be a minimum 10 percent for developing countries, between 10 1/2 and 11 percent for intermediate countries and between 11 and 11 1/2 percent for wealthy countries. The minimum interest in yen to be charged by Japan's semi-official Export-Import Bank is 9 1/2 percent.

Japan had sought a nine-percent minimum rate. "We and others have thought it [the lack of agreement] would have generated an export trade war if some curb wasn't put on subsidies," John Lange, a Treasury Department trade finance specialist, said Tuesday in Washington. The Reagan administration had warned West Europe against escalating an export credit subsidy war.

U.S. trade officials said, however, that the agreement falls short of their goals toward eliminating the subsidies and "only reduces the subsidy levels to those of last year," because of sharp increases in market interest rates. The countries agreed to meet again in March to review the arrangement and possibly raise minimum interest rates closer toward market rates, U.S. Treasury officials said.

Canada Names U.S. Envoy

OTTAWA — Allan Gotlieb, 53, undersecretary of state for foreign affairs, has been appointed Canadian ambassador to the United States effective Dec. 1. Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau announced Tuesday. He will replace Peter M. Tove, who is expected to be named chairman of Petro-Canada International.

Japan Says Trade Gap Falls With EEC, Rises With U.S.

TOKYO — Japan's trade imbalance with the European Economic Community is declining compared with a year ago but the gap is widening with the United States, according to official figures released here Wednesday. A spokesman for the Economic Planning Agency, which monitors Japan's business performance, told reporters that on the average Japan's trade surplus with the EEC had fallen 0.5 percent in July and August compared with the same months last year. He forecast that the trend, as measured by goods passing through customs, would have continued through September into October.

In the first half of 1981, Japan reported bigger trade surpluses with the EEC compared with the previous year. EPA figures show the surplus in the first quarter was 32.8 percent higher at \$2.59 billion than in the 1980 period. In the second quarter, the \$2.85-billion surplus was 18.8 percent higher than last year.

The second quarter figures prompted 10-nation European community to call for urgent action by Japan to redress the balance.

Chrysler's Cash Reserve Seriously Depleted

By Peter Behr Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — Chrysler's cash reserves have been seriously eroded by the continuing depression in auto sales, increasing concerns about its survival.

Chrysler officials have intensified appeals to the Reagan administration for relief from high interest rates. Chairman Lee Iacocca met Friday with Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, chairman of the government board that has approved \$1.2 billion in federally guaranteed loans to the company.

Mr. Iacocca warned the administration that Chrysler and thousands of dealers, suppliers and producers in the industry are in a day-to-day battle to stay alive, sources said. Auto sales for the first 10 days of October were at the lowest rate in 23 years, as the impact of the 1982 models had almost no impact on the car market. To revive sales, automakers and dealers have been forced to cut into future profits by another round of costly rebates and interest rate concessions to keep the cash coming in.

The impact of the deep sales slump since last spring will show soon when General Motors, Ford and Chrysler announce third-quarter results. "You're going to see some lousy third- and fourth-quarter reports for the whole industry," said Chrysler Vice President Wendell Larsen. At the beginning of the year, Chrysler forecast a \$38-million loss for the third quarter. Instead, the deficit is expected to soar over \$100 million. "There is no question cash is tight," said

Mr. Larsen, responding to questions about Mr. Iacocca's meeting with Mr. Regan. Mr. Larsen said Chrysler is not asking for additional loan guarantees, or any other form of assistance requiring congressional approval. But the company's shrinking cash reserves have forced it to delay a \$260-million pension fund payment scheduled for last month until 1982.

A spokesman for Mr. Regan said the administration is not considering any special help for the industry.

Scenario Goes Flat Chrysler's operating plan for 1981, approved at the beginning of the year by the government's Chrysler loan board, assumed that Chrysler would end the year with a \$350-million cash cushion, on top of the \$100-to-\$150 million in working cash that the company needs to pay suppliers and run its business day to day.

Unless sales improve dramatically that cushion will be gone by year's end, forcing the company to live on its operating cash with no reserves in the event of new setbacks, according to well-placed sources.

Mr. Larsen said Chrysler's condition is not critical, but the need to keep cash flowing into the company far outweighs any other consideration. "Nobody is going for profits now. Everybody is going for cash," he added.

Mr. Iacocca said last month that Chrysler's strategy now is almost a "profits be damned" approach as it struggles to stay solvent. It has frozen prices in its most popular 1982 models at 1981 levels and is limiting overall new car price increases to 3.7 percent, less than half of its original goal.

"If the current market continues, you're talking about a lot of suppliers going bankrupt, and dealers too, healthy ones, not just the marginal ones," said Rep. James J. Blanchard, a Michigan Democrat.

Warning Three months ago, Chrysler and Ford joined General Motors in reporting profits for the second quarter. However, analysts warned at the time that Chrysler's second quarter profit might be at the expense of a larger loss in the third quarter because the company's aggressive rate of production had outstripped sales by dealers.

If the slump continues well into 1982, it would pressure GM to cut further its ambitious product plans for the 1980s and do the same to Ford's. Chrysler would simply run out of money, some analysts predict. When the loan board raised Chrysler's guaranteed loan fund to \$1.2 billion in the beginning of the year, it had to determine that Chrysler could continue without further federal help after December, 1983.

That goal appeared within reach, assuming Chrysler got a 10 percent share of the total U.S. auto market this year and U.S. sales hit 10 million. Instead, even though Chrysler has achieved a 10 percent share, total auto sales will only be around 9 million.

As well, the Treasury's scenario assumed that the prime interest rate would drop to 13.5 percent. Instead, it has hovered near 20 percent, leaving auto financing changes at more than 15 percent. The company's ability to manage that balancing act is threatened further by the onset of a recession.

Tough Issues For U.S.-Iran Claims Panel

THE HAGUE — A U.S.-Iran tribunal set up to judge claims on billions of dollars of Iranian assets must resolve some key issues before it can begin examining specific cases, the U.S. government representative to the tribunal said Wednesday.

The nine-man tribunal must decide first who should receive interest earned on a security account held in Settlement Bank of the Netherlands, a Dutch central bank subsidiary set up to handle the account, Arthur Rovine said. The account holds \$1 billion and will be topped up by Iran if settlements drain it to below \$500 million. The United States says interest should revert to the account, while Iran says it should get it. The tribunal of three Iranians, three Americans and three members mutually agreed on from Sweden and France was set up under the Algiers agreement that led to the liberation of the 52 American hostages held in Tehran.

It must decide if it has jurisdiction over claims settled out of court and whether such claims may be settled from the security account, Mr. Rovine said.

Claims can be filed in the periods from Oct. 20 to Nov. 19, Nov. 20 to Dec. 19 and Dec. 20 to Jan. 19. To avoid a rush, claims will be considered as having been filed on the first day of the period irrespective of the day of filing. Mr. Rovine was unable to estimate the number or value of claims filed so far. But informed sources said 2,000 claims may eventually be filed.

It also remains to be resolved who pays the Settlement Bank for its services and who insures the account. Iran says the United States should bear the costs, while the United States says costs should be borne equally.

The tribunal will divide into three panels of three for its first look at the claims. The tribunal's activities have not been affected by recent political upheaval in Iran, and members have built up a friendly atmosphere, Mr. Rovine said.

COMPANY REPORTS table with columns for company names (Australia, Britain, Canada, United States, etc.) and rows for 9 months, 3rd Quarter, and 1st Half performance metrics.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 21

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 21. Multiple columns listing stock symbols, prices, and volume.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES. Multiple columns listing commodity prices for various goods like wheat, corn, oil, and metals.

REPUBLIC TUNESIEN MINISTERIUM FÜR VOLKSWIRTSCHAFT GAUSA PHOSPHATGESELLSCHAFT. Advertisement for phosphate company with details on stock offering.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF BEARER STOCK OF Tanks Consolidated Investments Limited CASH OFFER. Advertisement for a stock offering by Société Générale Holdings S.A.

The New York Land Company. Advertisement for real estate services and office location.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 21

Table of AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for Oct. 21, 1981. Includes columns for stock symbols, prices, and changes.

Table of 12-Month Stock High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E etc. for various international stocks.

Table of Toronto Stocks Closing Prices, Oct. 20, 1981.

Table of European Gold Markets Oct. 1981.

Table of European Stock Markets Oct. 21, 1981.

Table of Amsterdam Stock Market prices.

Table of Paris Stock Market prices.

Table of Montreal Stocks Closing Prices, Oct. 20, 1981.

Table of Brussels Stock Market prices.

Table of London Stock Market prices.

Table of Canadian Indexes Oct. 1981.

Table of Frankfurt Stock Market prices.

Table of Zurich Stock Market prices.

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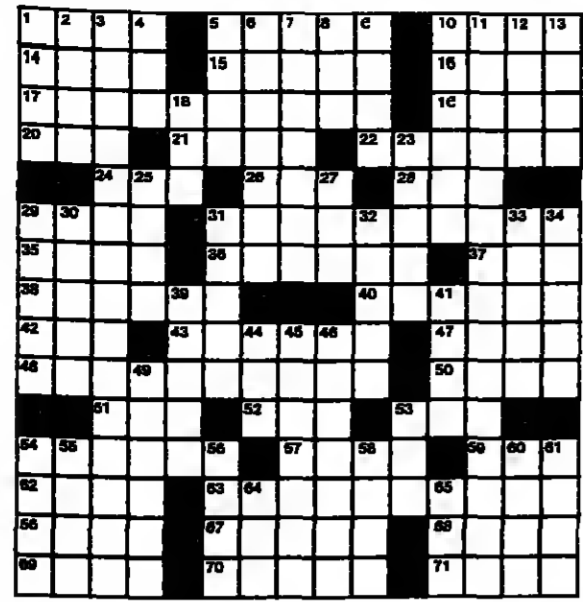
Weekly net asset value Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V. on January 1, 1980: U.S. \$66.42

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CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maltesha



ACROSS

- 1 Keynote... 10 Monster... 14 Fitzgerald... 15 Word with glass or house... 16 Stomach... 17 Evening around in "Equus"??... 19 Fogginess... 21 Longest river in Scotland... 22 Asian weight... 24 Better's note... 26 Rickan... 28 Foundation... 29 Swindles... 31 Have games with Pogo's team?...

DOWN

- 1 Held on to... 2 Not for a puchero... 3 Out to left... 4 Declare... 5 Oriental bean... 6 Plead... 7 Vixen... 8 Biblical... 9 Former Senator Birch... 10 Pigments for Opie... 11 Catches in the upper deck?...

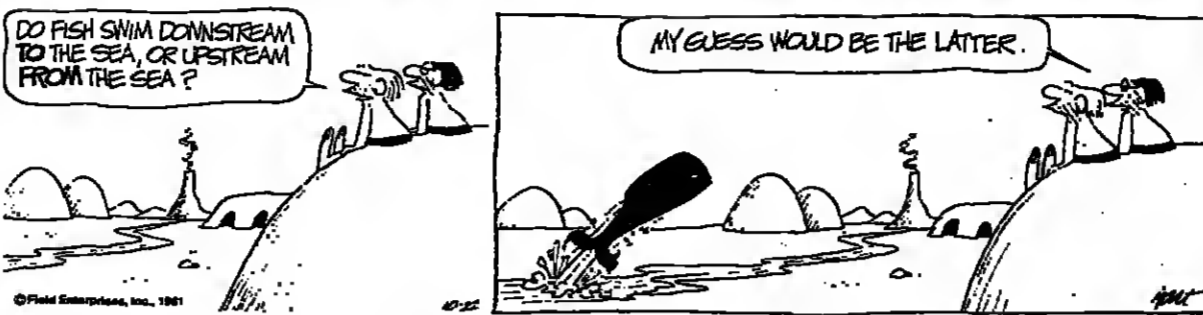
WEATHER

Table with columns for city, high, low, and weather conditions. Includes cities like ALBUQUERQUE, ALBUQUERQUE, ALBUQUERQUE, etc.

PEANUTS



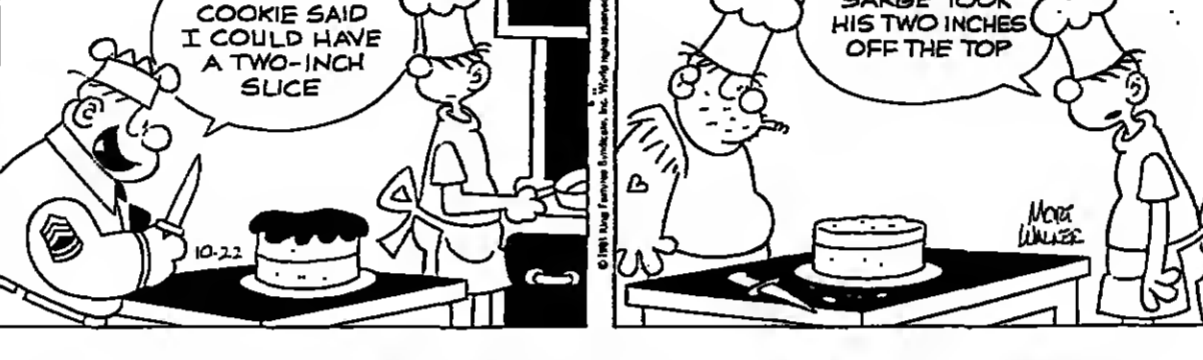
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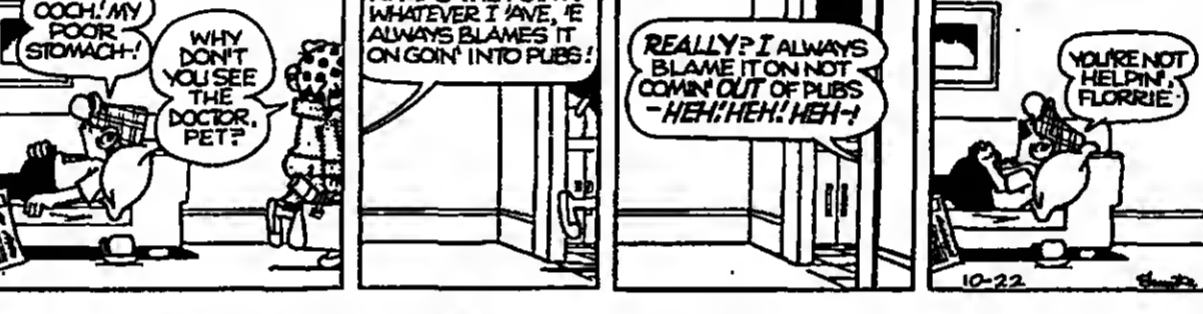
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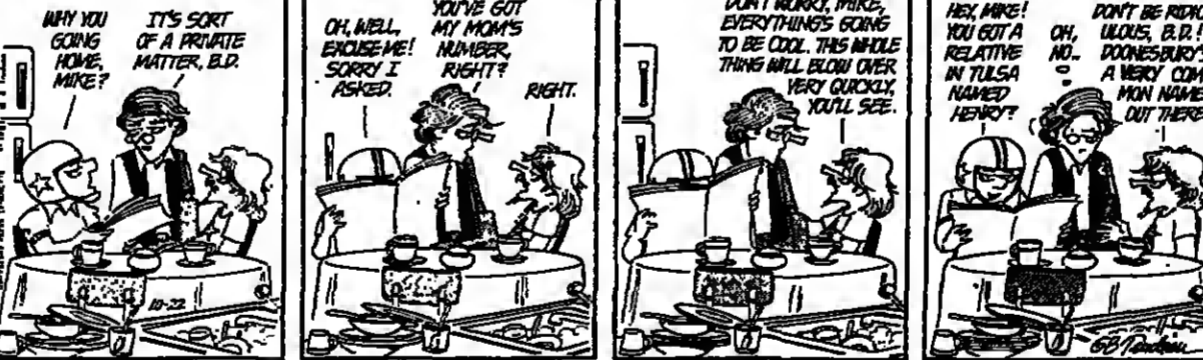
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BOOKS

EASY TRAVEL TO OTHER PLANETS

By Ted Mooney. 278 pp. \$18.95. Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 19 Union Square West, N.Y. 10003. Reviewed by Webster Schott

CLOSING Ted Mooney's "Easy Travel to Other Planets," I remembered reading for the first time J.D. Salinger's "The Catcher in the Rye" and James Purdy's "63: Dream Palace." Mooney has different ideas about how we live and feel, and the style to make them seem important. His is an auspicious beginning.

Mooney's title comes from a Cuban matiarich's belief that "the souls of the dead reside comfortably on other planets" and can be contacted on Sunday mornings, but the novel takes place only in the Virgin Islands, Connecticut and New York. The time is the present or the immediate future.

"Easy Travel" involves principally two young couples, a middle-aged couple, and a dolphin. The two most urgent of these characters are Melissa, a 29-year-old "vagina-Americana" marine biologist, and the dolphin, who is named Peter by the experimenters who work with him.

Because "Easy Travel" is also about a general disjunction in U.S. society, "being... thoroughly at the mercy of disorderly events," these emotional bondings tend to go awry except toward disaster. They become diluted by failures of talk and intention; existential angst, and the belief of the young that all alternatives are available and for unlimited time.

Seeking and Hiding Ends Only Nona and Richard achieve a "larger world," and it will end in a year because her cancer is racing. Intoxicated with the fear of admitting to Diego that she is again pregnant, Nicole steps from his speeding cab into traffic in a New York tunnel.

Despite her confession about the dolphin, Jeffrey closes his satellite relationship with a gamely married mother of small children. Melissa is unique. "He could very easily fall in love with her all over again. All he needed was a little encouragement." He gets it when Melissa says she wants a child by him, but it makes no difference.

She returns to the dolphin and St. Thomas, where she experiences the grieving illusion that "there is nothing laborious left to do in the world; it is the sort of world in which night seems a lifetime away." Jeffrey meanwhile has fled her world for Antarctica.

Ted Mooney's warring couples recall Walker Percy's despairing characters who are unaware of being in despair, or the early lovers of Ernest Hemingway who think things may or may not get better. They provoke speculation. They are real enough to learn from. Their values are new, like some of the drugs they take. But their personal strategies are as old as the seven deadly sins. Everything is permitted in their relationships. Therefore everything is open, right? Wrong.

Melissa tells Jeffrey about her bestiality, which he accepts. But he still can't tell her about Clarice, which she senses anyway. The two protagonists, Nicole and Peter, are still together. She steals his Walther PPK (which, incidentally, figures throughout the novel) so he won't shoot her. Still she wants to bear his

child. The new-value environment of "Easy Travel to Other Planets" is vitalized by the same confusions psychological fiction has been observing for a hundred years. Aside from its exposures of character, I think the most intriguing qualities of "Easy Travel" are Ted Mooney's various proposals about sensory perception and social condition.

The novel, for example, takes place against a backdrop of international confrontation in Antarctica. Airports swarm with uniforms. War may be ahead but only television newscasters care. The United States is ill with "information sickness." People collapse on the streets with its symptoms—"bleeding from the nose and ears, vomiting..." The president is a high-risk case. Melissa and Jeffrey must regularly assume yoga positions to prevent affliction. Some environments are declared information-free by law.

Irrelevant Behavior Throughout the course of the novel, Mooney's characters observe seemingly irrelevant behavior. As Jeffrey awaits Melissa's arrival at an airport (airports count heavily with Mooney), he casually notices that "an Irishman with a bottle of Jameson's in his back pocket had climbed out on one of the hundred flagpoles overlooking the main lobby and was trying to pull down the South African flag." Upon her arrival Melissa kisses him on the neck, and as they walk away we see a sea turtle mistake a plastic bag for a jellyfish, eat it and suffocate. As Nona and Melissa discuss their shuffling love affairs in Nona's garden, Mooney announces that "by planting tomatoes near asparagus, the gardener may, without dangerous chemicals, ward off the asparagus beetle."

Mooney introduces stream of consciousness to technology. And he extends perception to the synchrotron that all lovers already know. Jeffrey and Melissa literally can tune in on one another's minds. Mooney obviously knows his dolphins and includes them in his fantasies about the sensory. An entire chapter of "Easy Travel to Other Planets" is told from Peter's point of view. Much of the dolphin's ability to perceive and abstract resides in his skin surfaces, and he attributes the loss of parts of the Nenu heroic dolphin legends to ancient changes in ocean temperatures. Memories and transmissions failed.

Like Carl Sagan, Mooney speculates about sentience around us, but closer to home. Dolphins, he tells us, "are students of the sonic, the tidal, and the gravitational. Through ear and skin, the dolphin receives 40 million bits of such information per second and organizes them spontaneously into a changing musical replica of the world. Some of this music is useful; some is not."

What Mooney does with the word "blue" may be only an inside joke. It appears in the novel — blue lizard, blue yardstick, blue flowers, blue shoe soles — at least 31 times. Possibly the key is the title of a blue-covered book read by a professor next to Melissa on her last and decisive trip to St. Thomas. It's called "The Handbook of Unusual Natural Phenomena." Or more likely, Mooney is jabbing William Cass in the ribs about Cass' theories on the significance of the color blue in literature.

Some of Mooney's accessory diversions — his fragments on "Use of the Ray Gun," "Time Measured by the Clapping of Hands," and his yarn about Freud's dog Fritz — are not only irrelevant but impudent. Mooney has a big bag of tricks. He wants to do them all in his first novel. It's unnecessary. He writes elegant sentences. He understands human motives. His ideas are large.

Webster Schott is a literary journalist and businessman. He wrote this review for The Washington Post's Book World.

Callas Foundation Will Aid Singers

International Herald Tribune PARIS — The program of the Maria Callas Foundation, based in Fribourg, Switzerland, has been announced at a press conference held here by the Greek pianist Vasso Dessyris, a close friend of the late soprano and the foundation's president.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Bridge game diagram showing a deal with cards and a hand. Includes text: "ON the diagramed deal, West received a heart lead against four spades and was in the ace in his hand. He led a low trump to the queen in dummy, guided by the bidding, in which East had shown heart length and general weakness."

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Jumble word game section with scrambled words: DUGIE, LEXEX, BOIDU, CROGED. Includes a cartoon of a man asking for breakfast in bed.

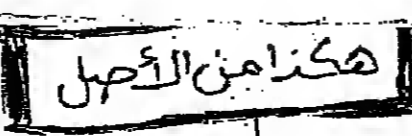
DENNIS THE MENACE

Dennis the Menace comic strip panels showing him talking to a woman at a door numbered 4071. Includes text: "DID YOU TELL THEM WE WERE BRINGING DENNIS? THEIR WELCOME MAT IS GONE."

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table listing various international funds and their assets. Includes columns for fund name, assets, and other details.

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Yankees Win Series Opener, 5-3

By Thomas Roswell
Washington Post Service
NEW YORK — The last time the Los Angeles Dodgers summoned their courage and ventured to Bronx to play the New Yankees in the World Series, they were burned by Graig Nettles' Magic Dragon of third base.

Q & A
It looks like he goes to bed and praying he can kill us that glove," said Manager Lasorda after a pivotal episode of dragony by Nettles' epic beat his Dodgers in the opener, 5-3. "I get sick to stomach watching that guy those plays against us. Does that all the time?"

parently huge 5-1 lead, mostly on Bob Watson's three-run, first-inning homer off loser Jerry Reuss. And they had supported the fourth-inning seven-inning pitching of winner Ron Guidry with a half-dozen superb defensive plays. When Lemon summoned his bullpen, it looked as if the closing of the Yankees' small window of vulnerability was imminent.

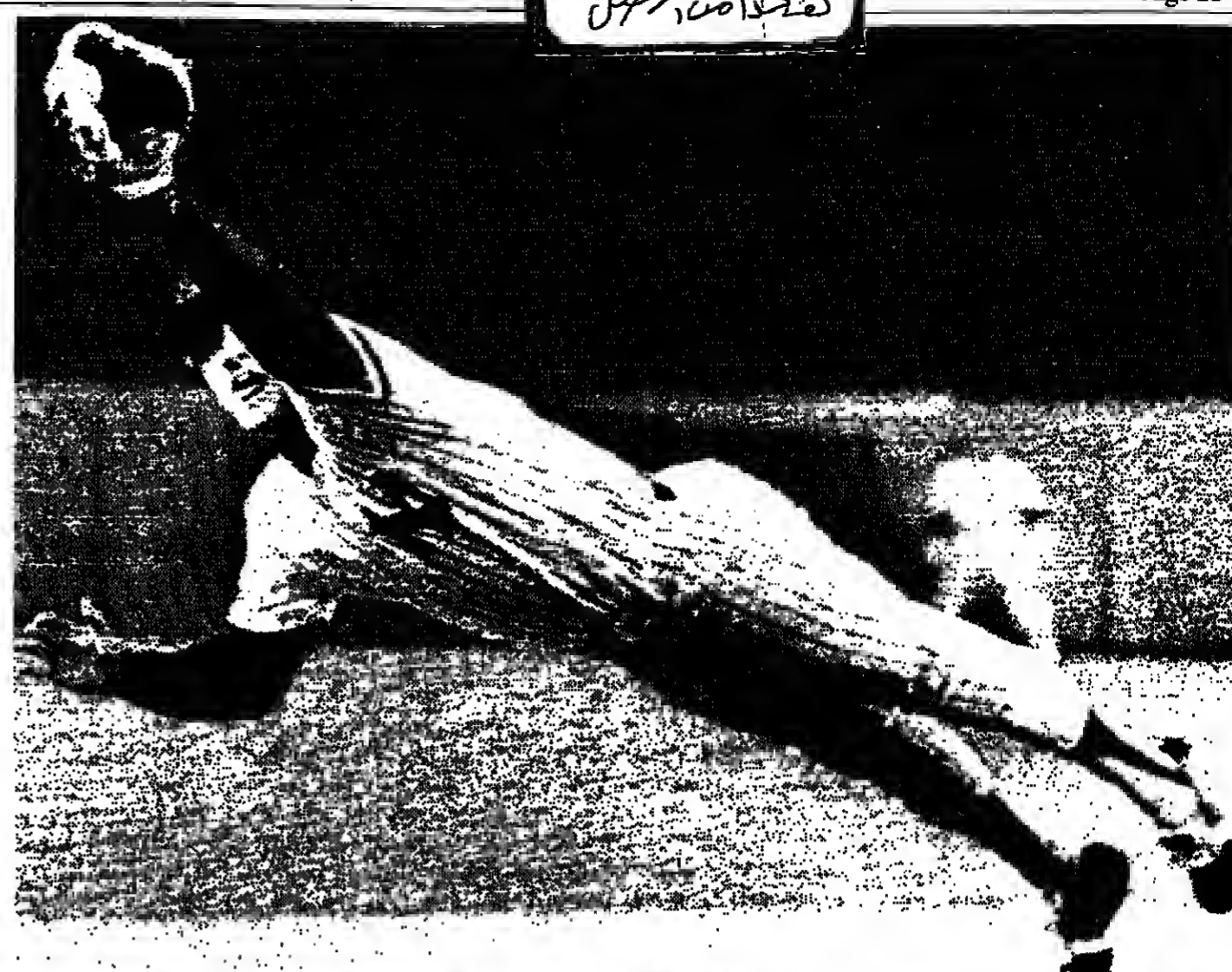
But after Davis walked his first two batters, he was hooked. "He had a case of a bad disease," said Lemon. "It's called 'ball four.'"

Before the bottle could bounce, Jackson had hit the floor, too, decked by a left hook to the mouth that he never saw.

Yes, it's been a good year all around for Nettles. He finally beat hepatitis. He won his third base job. He tweaked owner George Steinbrenner's nose a half-dozen more times. He robbed the Milwaukee Brewers with his glove in the minors. He drove in nine runs in three games against Oakland. And he 'KO'd his least-favorite teammate (later saying "It's forgotten").

The next two New York runs looked like window dressing, but they proved to be crucial. In the third, Reuss was sent packing after Mumphrey singled again, stole second base with disdainful ease, then scored as Reuss threw a horrible, hanging curve that Piniella lined into left for an RBI single.

Reuss' replacement, young Bob Castillo, whose primary claim to fame is having taught the screwball to Fernando Valenzuela, was one of the most nervous, pressure-shocked pitchers in recent Series years. He faced eight men and walked five, including four in the fourth when he forced home Rick Cerone with a bases-loaded walk to Dave Winfield.



Fully extended, Yankee third baseman Graig Nettles snared Steve Garvey's eighth-inning liner and snuffed a Dodger rally.



b Watson got plenty of attention as he crossed the plate after three-run, first-inning home run Tuesday. Fellow Yankees Lou Piniella, left, Jerry Mumphrey, right, and Graig Nettles.

Umps and Bottle Rattle Dodgers; Nettles Still a Thorn in Their Side

By Joseph Durso
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Three years later, the Los Angeles Dodgers still found Yankee Stadium a hostile place Tuesday night, from Graig Nettles to the umpires to a fan who threw a Coke bottle into left field past Dusty Baker's shoulder.

Before they rallied in the late innings, the Dodgers suffered in other ways than from Nettles' defense. Jerry Reuss was hit on the shin by a line drive. Boh Watson hit a home run with two Yankees on base. Reever Bobby Castillo walked four batters in the fourth inning. Lou Piniella stole a base for the first time in two years.

dollars in right field once. I got 81 to go."

Seven innings later, Garvey learned first-hand just how exceptional when, with the Dodgers trailing only by two runs and with a runner on first, Garvey ripped a low line drive past third. But Nettles speared the ball backhanded and again dazed the Dodgers.

"I heard the guys in the bullpen yelling," Baker said. The bottle came past my shoulder. But what can I do about it? I can't wear an armor suit.

"I don't think anybody was down from the National League playoff," Reuss said. "I wasn't. How can you possibly be down from any game going into a World Series?"

The Series Record

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Here are the results of the 10 previous World Series involving the New York Yankees and Brooklyn/Los Angeles Dodgers:

U.S. Bans 5 Foreigners Who Ran in Cash Meets

The Associated Press
INDIANAPOLIS — Five foreign runners who competed in races that offered cash prizes have been suspended from competition in the United States by the Athletics Congress, the national governing body for amateur track and field, announced Wednesday.

Transactions

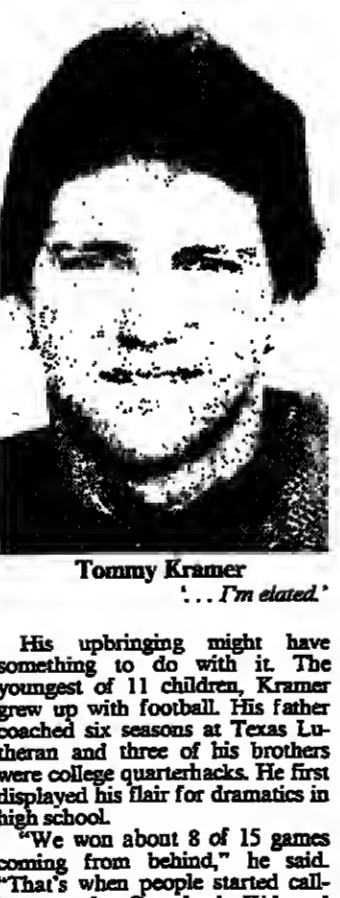
BASEBALL
BALTIMORE — Acquired Alvin Ramirez, pitcher, from Rochester of the International League; and George Davis and Don Welch, pitchers, from Boston of the American League; and John Steiner, catcher, from Charlotte of the Southern League. Orioles Larry Jones, Steve Litchner and Tom Rowe, pitchers; Don Logan, first baseman, and Chris Bourke, outfielder, to Rochester.

Grant, Kramer Give Vikings a Catchy New Look

By Steve Hirsch
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Behind that icy facade, that stoic stoneware the North has the mind of a whiplash genius. But Grant looks a lot like another coach as he watches his Minnesota Vikings in the sidelines each week, but thinking is eight-years ahead of most of his contemporaries.

ings now are favorites to win their 12th divisional title in Grant's 15-year tenure is the passing of Tommy Kramer, one of the most underrated quarterbacks in the league.

with Tommy playing," said Brown, a 5-foot-10, three-year player from North Carolina State. "He's one of the best passers in the league. He has a very strong arm and you never worry about the ball getting to you. Even in the wind, he doesn't float the ball."



Tommy Kramer

His upbringing might have something to do with it. The youngest of 11 children, Kramer grew up with football. His father coached six seasons at Texas Lutheran and three of his brothers were college quarterbacks. He first discovered his flair for dramatics in high school.



Coach George Buechler resigned Tuesday, 10 days after his East German soccer team lost to Poland, 3-2, failing to qualify for the 1982 World Cup.

With Grant's game plan, which always involves a lot of swing passes to the backs on first down, Kramer usually avoids the stacked defenses most quarterbacks face on second-and-eight or third-and-long situations.

"Any Place, Any Time" "Tommy is very important to our offense," said Brown. "He's a very smart quarterback, he audibles well and gets us in the right play for the defense we're facing. When he's in there, we know we can score from any place, any time."

NHL Standings

Conference	Division	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
WALENTY CONFERENCE	Philadelphia	4	1	2	22	12	9
	N.Y. Islanders	4	1	2	25	18	9
	Pittsburgh	3	4	1	24	22	7
	N.Y. Rangers	2	4	0	19	29	4
	Vancouver	2	4	0	20	28	2
	Washington	2	4	0	20	28	2
	Adams Division	Boston	5	1	3	24	21
Montreal	3	2	2	24	14	8	
Winnipeg	2	2	0	21	19	6	
Ottawa	4	3	0	20	27	8	
Hartford	2	2	2	21	20	4	
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE	Edmonton	4	3	2	28	33	9
	Los Angeles	3	2	2	29	4	8
	Vancouver	4	2	2	29	19	9
	Calgary	1	5	2	20	32	2
	Colorado	1	5	1	18	37	2
	San Jose	1	5	1	18	37	2
	St. Louis	1	5	1	18	37	2
TANANAY DIVISION	Basel	4	1	3	24	21	9
	Basel	4	1	3	24	21	9
	Basel	4	1	3	24	21	9
	Basel	4	1	3	24	21	9
	Basel	4	1	3	24	21	9
	Basel	4	1	3	24	21	9
	Basel	4	1	3	24	21	9

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Houston 108, San Antonio 104
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Art Buchwald

The Business Lunch

WASHINGTON — Sen. Gary Hart has come up with an idea to deal with the economic crunch. He wants businessmen to pay 30 percent of their lunches out of their own pockets...



Art Buchwald

"The business lunch program was started because, for many businessmen, it was the only decent hot meal they got all day. Many of these people rush off without breakfast, and when they come home at night their wives refuse to cook them dinner."

"Hart doesn't want to do away with the business lunch. He just wants to make only 70 percent of it tax deductible. 'How mean can the man be. ...'"

trying to save money at the expense of the stomachs of people engaged in commerce? Look at his proposal in human terms. 'The minimum nutritional requirements for a business lunch include a cocktail, soup, salad or smoked salmon, a main course of meat or fish with two puréed vegetables, cheese, dessert, coffee and a cigar. Where can you cut down on a meal like that without sending someone away hungry?'"

"I know it's hard to do," I admitted. "But President Reagan said that everyone had to expect pain if his economic program was going to work."

"He wasn't talking about businessmen. He specifically included them in his safety net. If members of the business community couldn't deduct the expense of taking their best customers for a decent meal, there would be no money left to trickle down to the poor."

"Then you believe Hart's bill has no chance of being passed? 'It would be political suicide for anyone to vote for it. Once you set a precedent on cutting back on business lunches, there is no end to the tax loopholes that Congress could close.'"

Dorothy Sayers: The Mushroom Case

By Richard Severo

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Dorothy Sayers was a Latin scholar, a student of medieval history, an expert translator of Dante, a poet, a playwright, a feminist before most people knew about feminism, an authority on Christian philosophy, one of the first women to earn a degree from Oxford, and when the demands of scholarship permitted, a sophisticated writer with a formidable knack of writing novels and short stories about absolutely horrid people who go around plotting murder.

Now a new generation of specialized readers is wondering how and where Dorothy Sayers learned so much about a subject that can put many mystery writers — and their readers — to sleep. The subject is organic chemistry, and they say that even her mistakes in using it were most interesting.

"She had a tremendous awareness of medicinal chemistry in the period of her writing," says Natalie Foster, a chemistry instructor at Lehigh University and an unabashed Sayers fan.

Foster is especially taken with a relatively obscure novel by Sayers called "The Documents in the Case," a science writer, especially in the "Documents in the Case," that he says, "I strongly recommend it as supplementary reading for undergraduate organic students."

Suspected Murder The novel concerns the suspected murder of a rather tedious chap named George Harrison, who is given to creating watercolor paintings of unacquainted quarry, natural history, women and gastronomy. Harrison likes to take holidays

and go "rambling after fungi," especially the mushroom, Amanita rubescens, which, he tells his son in a letter, he intends "to try very slowly and delicately stewed in beef broth, or in a crock-beef gravy of Finlayna hepatica, if I can find one in good condition." He adds that if his recipe is successful, he will include it in a book he is writing called "Neglected Edible Treasures."

Lethal Dose Harrison eats his stew and expires. The authorities conclude that it is the mushroom-gathering Harrison thought was named Amanita rubescens, which is quite safe, and was really Amanita muscaria, replete with a lethal dose of muscarine poison. Amanita muscaria is not the only fungus that contains muscarine, and it is not even the most poisonous of the mushrooms and eating toadstools. But it is the best.

Therein lies the plot. Did Harrison make a mistake? Did he commit suicide? Or, was he murdered by somebody who slipped him some synthetic muscarine? In 1930, when this novel was written, muscarine had been well-characterized pharmacologically for at least 30 years, but there was much that was not known about its precise chemical structure until the mid-1950s.

A Lot of Experimentation Muscarine was isolated in 1875. In the years leading up to 1930, there was a lot of experimentation. Indeed, scientists formulated what they thought, in error, was synthetic muscarine.

From 1881 to 1914, the generally accepted formula for synthetic muscarine was (C7H15NCH2)2O. When Sayers wrote "The Documents in the Case," scientists were having their own problems with the empirical formula for the poison muscarine. The empirical formula is the one that represents the simplest elements in the compound, with no regard for their molecular structure.

The two empirical formulas in use in the years before "The Documents in the Case" were written were C5H10O2N+ and C8H15O2N+. Sayers used



Author Sayers

produce is that it is a kind of bias — a lepididness, so to speak. 'He then goes on to say, 'Up to the present, it is only a living substance that has found the trick of transforming a symmetric, optically active compound. At the moment Life appeared on this planet, something happened to the molecular structure of things. They got a twist, which nobody has succeeded in reproducing mechanically — at least, not without an exercise of deliberate selective intelligence, which is also, as I suppose you'll allow, a manifestation of Life.'"

Quite Meticulous As for Sayers, she was quite meticulous, not only about what she was writing but also about what she had written. A year after "The Documents in the Case" was published, she wrote an article for the magazine, The Listener, and confessed that it "contains a first-class howler and I may as well relieve my mind by confessing to it."

Done With Dialogue In the book, the author simply does it in dialogue. A character named Waters is asked, "What is life?" He responds by saying, "At present — chemically speaking — the nearest definition I can

produce is that it is a kind of bias — a lepididness, so to speak. 'He then goes on to say, 'Up to the present, it is only a living substance that has found the trick of transforming a symmetric, optically active compound. At the moment Life appeared on this planet, something happened to the molecular structure of things. They got a twist, which nobody has succeeded in reproducing mechanically — at least, not without an exercise of deliberate selective intelligence, which is also, as I suppose you'll allow, a manifestation of Life.'"

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PEOPLE: Ringo Starr Ends Exile, Pays Tax Bill in Britain

Ringo Starr has returned to Britain after six years of tax exile — and says it's costing him a fortune. The former Beatle drummer told the Daily Mirror of London, after recently moving back without fanfare into his 26-room mansion in rural Berkshire with his wife, U.S. actress Barbara Bach: "The tax people handed me a number as soon as I got back. No one else seems to have known about us coming back. It's cost me a fortune in taxes already, but I realize that if I want to live here I'll have to pay the taxes." Starr 41, declined to say how much he's paying. But Ringo, who has spent the last six years living in Monte Carlo or jet-setting between homes in Amsterdam and Los Angeles, was happy to be home. "I feel safe and comfortable in England," he told the Mirror. "I've spent six years traveling around the world and never stopped for more than five weeks in any one place. It's no fun after a while."

Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip are on a four-day state visit to Sri Lanka. A 21-gun salute sounded as President J.R. Jayewardene greeted the royal couple on their arrival from Perth.

For some of the most successful women in America, the good old days are right now. Cosmopolitan magazine asked women VIPs what their worst jobs had been, and learned that for many the past meant hard times. Imagine financial columnist Sylvia Porter teaching at Arthur Murray's Dance Studios. Actress Colleen Dewhurst ran an elevator in Gary, Ind. Carol Burnett was a hatcheck girl in a ladies' tearoom. Rep. Shirley Chisholm, D-N.Y., worked as a jewel setter in a factory, while Rep. Millicent Fenwick, R-N.J., waited on tables. Peggy Lee was a carnival Barker and Tammy Wynette worked in the cotton fields. Shelley Winters said her worst was "working in Woolworth's hardware department — I wasn't pretty enough for the candy counter."

ES Chernov agreed with Hustler attorney Alan D. Gross that the satirical version of the painting was not defamatory to Mrs. Graham, 81.

Despite cuts in the space agency's budget, space exploration continues to exert a certain pull on people, astronaut Donald Slayton says. "I think the magic is still there," he said. "People I talk to are always interested in the space program." Slayton, 57, director of flight preparations and missions for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's space shuttle program, said if support for the space program continues to wane, "somewhere down the road it's going to hurt. I know there are a lot of people who say we ought to be spending money on social programs instead of space," Slayton, one of the first seven U.S. astronauts, said at a technology conference in Madison, Wis.

Author John Updike says he's too old at 49 to write poems or short stories anymore. "There's a crystallization that goes on in a poem, which the young man can bring off, but which the middle-aged man can't," he told the Saturday Review. "It saddens me that, for whatever reason, I can't or don't write much of it anymore. Nor do I write as many short stories as I used to, or write them with the same ease — that sense of being like a piece of ice on a stove. I find myself being pushed toward the novel as my exclusive medium, in part because I'm no longer as adept at the shorter form as I was."

There was no way the resolution was going to fail in the U.S. House of Representatives. Congressmen who weren't afraid to stand up to President Reagan on AWA decided it would be best not to tangle with their mothers-in-law. So House members overwhelmingly voted to proclaim the fourth Sunday in October as National Mother-in-Law Day. Rep. Sam Hall, D-Texas, made sure of passage when he called for a recorded vote, saying: "I want to see how many married men have the guts to vote against this measure." It passed, 305-66, with 28 Congressmen ducking the issue by voting "present." Rep. George DeLoach, D-Calif., who was absent, later made a point of telling the House he would have voted for the resolution "because I have the finest mother-in-law in the world."

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